The Pacific.

Office, in Armory Hall, 3rd Story, South-East — "FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE—WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY." — Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts.

VOLUME III. — SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1854. — NUMBER 22.

THE PACIFIC:

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,

INDEPENDENT OF SECT OR PARTY.

J. W. DOUGLAS, Editor and Proprietor.
Office in Armory Hall, 3rd story, Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Sts

Office of Publication, at 151 Clay street, (3d story) 3 doors East of Montgomery street.

TERMS.

For one year, by mail..... $5 00
" six months..... 3 00

PAYMENT ALWAYS REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.

To individuals or companies who pay in advance for five copies, a sixth will be sent gratis.

Advertisements inserted on liberal terms.

Also, every variety of Book and Job Printing neatly executed.

WHITTON, TOWNE & CO., PRINTERS,
EXCELSIOR OFFICE,
No. 151 Clay Street, third door below Montgomery

POETRY.

The Indian Death Dirge.

See on his mat—as if of yore,
All life-like, sits he here!
With that same aspect which he wore
When light to him was dear.
But where the right hand's strength? and where
The breath that loved to breathe,
To the Great Spirit aloft in air,
The peace pipe's lusty wreath?
And where the hawk-like eye,—alas!
That wont the deer pursue,
Along the waves of rippling grass
Or field that shone with dew?
Are these the limber bounding feet,
That swept the winter's snows?
What statliest stag so fast and fleet?
Their speed outstripped the roe's!
These arms, that when the sturdy bow
Could supple from its pride,
How stark and helpless hang they now
Adown the stiffened side!
Yet weal to him—at peace he strays
Where never fall the snows;
Where o'er the meadows springs the maize
That mortal never sows:
Where birds are blithe on every brake—
Where forests teem with deer—
Where glide the fish through every lake—
One chase from year to year!
With spirits now he feasts above;
All left us—to revere
The deeds we honor with our love,
The dust we bury here.
Here bring the last gifts! loud and shrill
Wail, death-dirge for the brave!
What pleased him most in life may still
Give pleasure in the grave
We lay the axe beneath his head
He swung, when strength was strong—
The bear on which his banquets fed—
The way from earth is long!
And here, new-sharpen'd, place the knife
That sever'd from the clay,
From which the axe had spoiled the life,
The conquer'd scalp away!
The paints that deck the head, bestow—
Yes, place them in his hand—
That red the kingly shade may grow
Amid the Spirit Land!

SCHILLER.

Flower-Bells.

Soft midsummer air, cheery with sunshine and perfumed with all the scents that it had robbed out of his nursery garden, crept in through the monthly roses at the porch and the half open cottage door, to make itself at home in George Swayne's room. It busied itself there, sweeping and rustling about, as if it had as much right to the place, and was as much the tenant of it, as the gardener himself. It had also a sort of feminine and wifely claim on George, who, having been spending half an hour over a short letter written upon a large sheet, was invited by the Midsummer air to look after his garden. The best efforts were being made by his gentle friend to tear the paper from his hand. A bee had come into the room—George kept bees—and had been hovering about the letter; so drunk, possibly, with honey, that he had mistaken it for a great lily. Certainly he did at least settle upon it. The lily was a legal document to this effect:—

'SIR—We are instructed hereby to give you notice of the death of Mr. Thomas Queeks, of Edmonton, the last of the three lives for which your lease was granted, and to inform you that you may obtain a renewal of the same on payment of one hundred guineas to the undersigned.

We are, Sir, your
(here the bee sat on the obedient servants,)
FLINT AND GRINSTON.'

Mr. Swayne granted himself a rule to consider in his own mind what the lawyers meant by their uncertain phraseology. It did not mean, he concluded, that Messrs. F. and G. were willing, for one hundred guineas, to renew the life of Mr. Queeks, of Edmonton; but it did mean that he must turn out of the house and grounds, (which had been Swayne's Nursery Garden for three generations past,) unless he would pay a large fine for the renewal of his lease.

He was but a young fellow of five and twenty, who, until recently, had been at work for the support of an old father and mother. His mother had been dead a twelvemonth last Midsummer day; and his father, who had been well while his dame was with him, sickened after she was gone, and died before the apple gathering was over. The cottage and the garden were more precious to George as a home than as a place of business. There were thoughts of parting—like thoughts of another loss by death, or of all past losses again to be suffered freshly and together—which so clouded the eyes of Mr. Swayne, that at last he could scarcely tell, when he looked at the letter, whether the bee was or was not a portion of the writing.

An old woman came in, with a Midsummer cough, sounding as hollow as an empty coffin. She was a poor old creature, who came to do for George small services as a domestic for an hour or two every day; for he lighted his own fires, and served up to himself, in the first style of cottage cookery, his own fat bacon and potatoes.

'I shall be out for hours, Milly,' said George; and he put on his best clothes and went into the sunshine. 'I can do nothing better,' he thought, 'than go and see the lawyers.'

They lived in the city; George lived at the east end of London, in a part now covered with very dirty streets, but then covered with copse and field, and by Swayne's old fashioned nursery ground; then crowded with stocks and wall-flowers, lupins, sweet peas, pinks, lavender, heart's ease, boy's love, old man, and other old fashioned plants; for it contained nothing so tremendous as Schizanthuses, Escholzias, or Clarkia pulchellas, which are weedy little atomies, tho' they sound big enough to rival any tree on Lebanon.

George was an old fashioned gardener in an old fashioned time; for we have here to do with events which occurred in the middle of the reign of George the Third. George, then—I mean George Swayne, not George Rex—marched off to see the lawyers, who lived in a dark court in the city. He found their clerk in the front office, with a marigold in one of his button-holes; but there was nothing else that looked like summer in the place. It smelt like a mouldy, shut-up tool house; and there was parchment enough in it to make scare-crows for all the gardens in Kent, Middlesex and Surrey.

George saw the junior partner; Mr. Grinston, who told him, when he heard his business, that it was in Mr. Flint's department. When he was shown into Mr. Flint's room, Mr. Flint could only repeat, he said, the instructions of the landlord.

'You see, my lad,' he said, 'these holdings, that have been let hitherto for thirty pounds per annum, are now worth fifty.—Yet my client, Mr. Crote, is ready to renew the lease for three more lives at the very slight fine we have named to you. What would you have more reasonable?'

'Sir, I make no complaint,' George answered; 'only I want to abide by the ground, and I have not so much money as you require. I owe nobody a penny; and to pay my way, and to lay by enough money for next year's seeds and roots, has been the most that I can manage. I have saved fifteen pounds. Here it is, sir; take it, if it will help me in this business.'

'Well,' Mr. Flint suggested, 'what do you say to this? I make no promise, but I think I can persuade Mr. Crote to let you retain possession of your land, for—shall we say?—two years at the rent of fifty pounds; and, at the expiration of that term, you may perhaps be able to pay your fine and to renew your lease.'

'I will accept that offer.'

A homespun man clings to the walls of home. Swayne's nursery would not support so high a rental; but let the future take thought for itself; to postpone for two years the doom to quit the roof-tree under which his mother suckled him, was gain enough for George.

So he turned homeward and went cheerfully on his way, by a short cut through narrow streets and lanes that bordered on the Thames. His gardener's eye discovered all the lonely little pots of mignonette in the upper windows of the tottering old houses; and in the trimmer streets, where there were rows of little houses in all shades of white wash, some quite fresh looking, inhabited by people who had kept their windows clean, he sometimes saw as many as four flower-pots upon a window sill. Then there were the squares of turf, put, in weekly instalments of six inches, to the credit of caged larks, for the slow liquidation of the debt of green fields due to them. There were also parrots; for a large number of the houses in those river streets were tenanted by sailors, who brought birds from abroad. There were also all sorts of grotesque shells; and one house, that receded from its neighbors, had a small garden in front, which was sown over with shells instead of flowers. The walks were bordered with shell instead of box, and there were conchs upon the wall instead of wall-flowers. The summer house was a grotto; but the great centre ornament was a large figure head, at the front of which there was a bench erected, so that the owner sat under its shadow. It represented a man with a great beard, holding over his shoulder a large three-pronged fork, which George believed to be meant for Neptune. That was a poor garden, thought George; for it never waved nor rustled, and did not, by one change of feature—except that it grew daily dirtier—show itself conscious of the passage of the hours, and days, and months, and seasons.

It interested George a great deal more to notice, here and there, the dirty leaf of new kinds of plants, which, brought home by some among the sailors, struggled to grow from seed or root. Through the window of one house that was very poor, but very neat and clean, he saw put upon a table, to catch the rays of the summer sun, a strange plant in blossom. It had a reddish stalk and small pointed leaves, and from every cluster of leaves hung elegant red flower bells with purple tongues. That plant excited him greatly; and when he stopped to look in at it, he felt some such emotion as might stir an artist who should see a work by Rubens hung up in a pawn broker's shop-window. He knocked at the green door, and a pale girl opened it, holding in one hand a piece of unfinished needle work. His paleness left her for a minute when she saw that it was a stranger who had knocked. Her blue eyes made George glance away from them before he had finished his respectful inquiry. 'I beg your pardon,' he said, 'but may I ask the name of the flower in the window, and where it came from?'

'Will you walk in, if you please, sir,' said the girl; 'mother will tell you all she knows about it.'

With two steps the young gardener strode into the small front room where a sick and feeble woman sat in an arm chair. The room was clean and little furnished. There was only sand upon the floor; and on the table, with some more of the girl's work, was a part of a stale loaf, flanked with two mugs that contained some exceedingly blue and limped milk. George apologized for his intrusion; but said what his calling was, and pleaded in excuse the great beauty and novelty of the plant that had attracted him.

"Ay, ay, but I prize it for more than that," said Mrs. Ellis, "it was brought to me by my son. He took it as a cutting, and he brought it a long way, the dear fellow, all the way from the West Indies, nursing it for me. Often he let his own lips parch, sir, on the voyage, that he might give water enough to the flower that he took home for his mother. He is a tender hearted boy, my Harry."

"He is young then?"

"Well, he is not exactly a boy, sir! but they are all boys on board ship, you understand. He could carry off the house upon his back, Harry could; he is so wonderful broad chested. He's just gone a long voyage, sir, and I'm feared I shall be gone a longer before he comes back; and he said when he went,

"Take care of the plant, mother, it'll have hundreds of bells to ring when I come back to you next year."

"He is always full of his fun, sir, is my Harry."

"Then, Ma'am," stammered George, "it's a plant you wouldn't like to part with."

The poor woman looked angry for a moment; and then, after a pause, answered gently,

"No, sir, not until my time comes."

The young gardener—who ought to have gone away—still bent over the flower. The plant was very beautiful, and evidently stood the climate well, and it was of a kind to propagate by slips. George did not know what to do or say. The girl who had been nimbly stitching, ceased from work, and looked up wonderingly at the stranger who had nothing more to say and yet remained with them.

At last, the young man, with the color of the flower on his cheek, said,

"I'm a poor man, Ma'am, and not much taught. If I'm going to say anything unbecoming, I hope you'll forgive it; but, if you could bring your heart to part with this plant, I would give you ten guineas for it, and the first good cutting I raise shall be yours."

The girl looked up in the greatest astonishment.

"Ten guineas!" she cried, "why mother, ten guineas would make you comfortable for the whole winter. How glad Harry will be!"

The poor old woman trembled nervously: "Harry told me to keep it for his sake," she whispered to her daughter, who bent fondly over her.

"Does Harry love a flower better than your health and comfort?" pleaded Harry's sister.

A long debate was carried on in low tones, while George Swayne endeavored to look as though he were a hundred miles off, listening to nothing. But the loving accents of the girl debating with her mother tenderly, caused Mr. Swayne—a stout and true-hearted young fellow of twenty-five—to feel that there were certainly some new thoughts and sensations working in him. He considered it important to discover from her mother's manner of addressing her that the name of the young lady was Susan. When the old lady at last consented with a sigh to George's offer, he placed ten guineas on the table beside the needle-work, and only stole one glance at Susan as he bade good-bye and took the flower pot away, promising again earnestly that he would bring back to them the first good cutting that took root.

George Swayne then, having the lawyers almost put out of his head, carried the plant home and duly busied himself in his green house over the multiplication of his treasure. Months went by, during which the young gardener worked hard and ate sparely. He had left to himself but five pounds for the general maintenance of his garden; more was needed, and that he had to pinch, as far as he dared, out of his humble food and other necessaries of existence. He had, however, nothing to regret. The cuttings of the flower bells throve, and the thought of Susan was better to him than roast beef. He did not again visit the widow's house. He had no right to go there until he went to redeem his promise.

A year went by; and, when the next July came, George Swayne's garden and green houses were in the best condition. The new plant had multiplied by slips and had thriven more readily than he could have ventured to expect. The best plant was set by until it should have reached the utmost perfection of blossom, to be carried in redemption of the promise made to widow Ellis. In some vague way, too, Mr. Swayne now and then pondered whether the bells it was to set ringing after Harry had returned might not be after all the bells of Stepney parish church. And Susan Swayne did sound well, that was certain. Not that he thought of marrying the pale girl, whose blue eyes he had only seen, and whose soft voice he had only heard once; but he was a young fellow, and he thought about her, and young fellows have their fancies which do now and then shoot out in unaccountable directions.

A desired event happened one morning. The best customer of Swayne's nursery ground, the wife of a city knight, Lady Salter, who had a fine seat in the neighborhood, alighted from her carriage at the gate. She had come to buy flowers for the decorations of her annual grand summer party; and George with much perturbation ushered her into his green-house, which was glowing with the crimson and purple blossoms of his new plant.

When Lady Salter had her admiration duly heightened by the information that there were no other plants in all the country like them—that, in fact, Mr. Swayne's new flowers were unique, she instantly bought two slips at a guinea each and took them home in triumph. Of course the flower-bells attracted the attention of her guests; and of course she was very proud to draw attention to them. The result was that the carriages of the great people of the neighborhood so clogged up the road at Swayne's nursery, day after day, that there was no getting by for them. George sold, for a guinea each, all the slips that he had potted; keeping only enough for the continuance of his trade, and carefully reserving his finest specimen. That in due time he took to Harry's mother.

The ten guineas added to the produce of Susan's labor—she had not slackened it a jot—had maintained the sickly woman through the winter; and when there came to her a letter one morning in July in Harry's dear scrawl, posted from Portsmouth, she was half restored to health. He would be with them in a day or two, he said. The two women listened in a feverish state for every knock at the green door. Next day a knock came; but it was not Harry. Susan again opened to George Swayne. He had brought their flower-bells back; and, apparently, handsomer than ever. He was very much abashed and stammered something; and when he came in he could find nothing to say. The handsome china vase, which he had substituted for the widow's flower-pot, said some thing however for him. The widow and her daughter greeted him with hearty smiles and thanks; but he had something else to do than to return them—something of which he seemed exceedingly ashamed. At last he did it. "I mean no offence," he said; "but this is much more yours than mine." He laid upon the table twenty guineas. They refused his money with surprise; Susan with eagerness. He told them his story; how the plant had saved him from the chance of being turned out of his home; how he was making money by the flower, and how fairly he considered half the profit to be due to the real owner. Thereupon the three became fast friends and began to quarrel. While they were quarreling there was a bouncing knock at the door. Mother and daughter hurried to the door; but Susan stood aside that Harry might go first into his mother's arms.

"Here's a fine chime of bells," said Harry, looking at his plant after a few minutes. "Why it looks no handsomer in the West Indies. But where did you get that splendid pot?"

George was immediately introduced. The whole story was told, and Harry was made a referee upon the twenty guinea question.

"God bless you, Mr. Swayne," said Harry, "keep that money if we are to be friends. Give us your hand, my boy; and mother, let us all have something to eat." They made a little festival that evening in the widow's house, and George thought more than ever of—the chiming of the bells as Susan laid her needle-work aside to bustle to and fro. Harry had tales to tell over his pipe; "and I tell you what, Swayne," said he, "I'm glad you are the better for my love of rooting. If I wasn't a sailor myself, I'd be a gardener. I've a small cargo of roots and seeds in my box that I brought home for mother to try what she can do with. My opinion is that you're the man to turn 'em to account; and so, mate, you shall have 'em. If you get a lucky penny out of any one among 'em you're welcome; for it's more than we could do."

How these poor folks labored to be liberal towards each other: how Harry amused himself on holidays, before his next ship sailed, with rake and spade about his friend's nursery: how George Swayne spent summer and autumn evenings in the little parlor: how there was really and truly a chime rung from Stepney's steeple to give joy to a little needle woman's heart: how Susan Swayne became much rosier than Susan Ellis had been: how luxuriously George's bees were fed upon new dainties; how Flint and Grinston conveyed the nursery ground to Mr. Swayne in freehold to him and his heirs for ever, in consideration of the whole purchase money which Swayne had accumulated: how the old house was enlarged: how, a year or two later, little Harry Swayne damaged the borders and was abetted by grandmother Ellis in so doing: how, a year or two after that, Susan Swayne the lesser dug with a small wooden spade side by side with giant Uncle Harry, who was a man to find the centre of the earth under Swayne's garden, when he came home ever and anon from beyond the seas, always with roots and seeds, his home being Swayne's nursery; and, finally, how happy and how populous a home the house in Swayne's nursery grew to be:—these are results connecting pleasant thoughts with the true story of the earliest cultivation in this country of the flower now known as the FUCHSIA.—*Household Words.*

The District School

You crowded school—small beer too closely pent—
Bursts from the open door with sudden pop,
And drowns the street in foaming merriment.
They run and roll, they tumble, jump and hop—
A bodied shout, each bubble of a boy—
Each girl a rainbow-colored dancing drop
Of careless, happy, loving, laughing joy!
Bright children! through your freer lips and limbs,
Nature for he great gladness finds a vent,
While we, encased in custom's iron whims,
And raised on manhood's stilts, are children still,
But feel the boy within us slowly die,
And slowly grows the angel there—until
We fledge our wings, at death, to seek the freer sky.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A True Story.

Many years since, a boy, who thought and dreamed of nothing but music, wandered into a certain large establishment in Boston, where his favorite instruments were manufactured. Passing into the extensive saloons where these instruments were displayed, he sought out a quiet corner, and seating himself at one of those magnificent pianos, he first looked around, to be sure that no was listening, then began to play some of those beautiful waltzes of Bethoven, which at that time so suited his capacity, and suited his heart. Borne away in a delicious musical revere he did not for some time observe that a figure had stolen up to him and was listening as he played. A benevolent face was over him, and a kind voice addressed words of commendation and praise, which, being the first the boy had received, sent the blood tingling to his cheeks. The proprietor of the establishment, for it was he, then asked the boy if he would like to come and live amougst the pianos, discoursing just such music to purchasers; thus forming, in a word, a connection with his establishment. But books and college were before the boy; and wondering at the proposition he timidly thanked the proprietor and declined.

Years passed away. School and college were done with, and the books thrown aside. The boy had reached manhood; but the spirit of music haunted him, and again he found himself in those spacious saloons. He had just ceased playing upon one of those magnificent instruments again, and stood looking dreamily out of the window, down upon the crowded "Washington Street" below. Again a quiet figure stole up to him, and a most musical and pleasant voice began to speak. The person before him was of small stature, had the manners and garb of a gentleman, was dressed in black, with a single magnificent diamon pin in his bosom; the only contrast in his appearance was a clean white aporn of a workman, which he wore. It was the proprietor of the establishment again; who, wealthy as he was, had his own little cabinet with an exquisite set of tools, and there put on the finishing touch he entrusted to no one else. The proprietor inquired kindly of the young man as to his plans for life. These, alas, were undetermined. The voice of music was more fascinating than ever; but a learned profession of some kind seemed to be the wishes and expectations of his friends. Music, however, was his first and strongest love, and he had sometimes thought, if he could but go abroad to study, he would decide for that. But he was poor. His father had given him his college education and his blessing as capital for life. A harsh struggle with the world was before him; music, therefore, was hardly to be thought of.

In the quiet tone of that low, pleasant voice, the proprietor, as though making an ordinary remark, rejoined, "*Well, but then if the sum of five hundred dollars a year for a period of four years would suit your purpose, I could easily supply you with that.*"

The world grew dim before him, and the young man was almost staggered with surprise; but when he recovered himself, there was the same quiet gentleman standing beside him, and looking pleasantly out of the window.

Two months afterwards the young man sailed for Europe, where he passed the allotted time and longer, from means with which his own compositions in the mean time furnished him. And whatever of knowledge, and whatever of artistic culture, and whatever of success, as connected with Art, have since been his, he ascribes entirely to that most generous and noble hearted Mecaenas of Art. And to the latest day of his life, he will never cease to cherish the memory of his first and best friend.

That noble friend was Jonas Chickering of Boston, now lying cold in death, and that boy is the present editor of the N. Y. Musical World—the writer of this article—and nothing would have prevented a grateful declaration of this noble deed, but the unwilling condition absolutely imposed—of silence; that the circumstance should be revealed to none but to parents. But such a condition is surely cancelled by death; and a long-repressed gratitude must at length proclaim itself to the world.—*R. S. Willis's Musical World & Times.*

DICKENS' TRIBUTE TO AMERICA.—Dickens closes his Child's History of England, in the Household Words of December 10th, with the following tribute to America.

"It was in the reign of George III, that England lost North America, by presisting in taxing her without her own consent—That immense country, made independent under Washington, and left to itself, became the United States; one of the greatest nations of the earth. In these times in which I write, it is honorably remarkable for protecting its subjects, wherever they may travel, with a dignity and a determination which is a model for England. Between you and me, England has rather lost ground in this respect since the days of Oliver Cromwell."

We commend this as a lenitive to the wounded sensibility of those who absurdly took offense, where no offense was intended, at the allusion in the *Newcomes*, by Thackeray, to Washington. If we smart under the lash of one English author, there is another to pat us on the back. If Dickens, in his book of travels, touched us on the raw, there was Chambers, in his petting letter, the other day, to coax and wheedle us. If we quarrel with Thackeray in his novel, here is Dickens, in his history, to make peace with us. If Americans cannot suffer criticism, no one will deny their power of endurance under flattery. We do not doubt, then, that our vanity will absorb all the good that is said of us. As we were quick to square off with Thackeray, so we shall not be slow to embrace Dickens.

AMERICAN MANNERS.—Dr. Potter, in a recent address at Albany, said: "I am a little afraid that a great many people in this country are rather too prone to undervalue this part of education. Certainly we have no admiration for anything finical or affected in manners. We do not want the manners of a village dancing school. But genuine good breeding, genteel manners, ease, modesty and propriety of bearing, we do exceedingly value. When shall we cease to be described as a spitting nation? as a lounging people? When shall we cease to be known by our slovenly speech, by our sitting with our feet higher than our heads? During an excursion of several months in Europe last year, I met hundreds of English at home, and on the continent in every situation. I never saw one spit. I cannot remember that I ever saw any one, however fatigued, lounging or sitting in any unbecoming manner. So long as the State shall feel itself obliged to provide "spittoons" for its legislative halls—so long as the directors of our railroads shall find occasion to put inside of their carriages printed requests to the passengers to "use the spittoons and not the floor, and not to put their feet upon the seats"—so long as we shall continue to fill our conversation and our political harangues with the slang of the fish market, let us not be surprised, nor angry, if foreigners sometimes make themselves witty at our expense. And in the meantime let all those who are entrusted with the care of the young, use their utmost efforts to correct these national barbarisms, and to form the manners of the rising generation after a model more elevated and more refined."

The Religion of Trade.

[We take pleasure in presenting to our readers the most of Rev. Mr. ROLLINSON'S lecture to the Young Men's Christian Association, delivered on Monday evening of last week at the Pine Street Baptist Church on the above subject.—*Editor Pacific.*]

1st. The very nature of a man's business should be controlled by its principles. By this I do not mean simply that a man should not engage in an occupation which is pernicious in its influence upon the morals of the community, but that he should seek one the practical effect of which will be good. Where, as he pursues his daily avocations, he may feel that he is adding to the sum of human happiness, contributing to swell the stores of good which enrich mankind. Such an occupation, when it adds to the material, the mental or the social good of man, may be a service as truly religious as the devotions of the temple—as full of the spirit of christianity and the service rendered to man be an acceptable offering to the Universal Father of us all. God is best served when we bless mankind. But let an occupation be such as to demoralize a community, and no amount of profit accruing can consecrate it, though that profit should be devoted to the noblest ends. Every man is a debtor to his race. He is not to draw upon the general store of good without contributing to it; and the life-work of a man that which occupies the mind and hands, should be of such a character that its execution will benefit the world. We do not pay the debt we owe to man by the worship that we render unto God, when in His house, or in the closets our knees are bent in adoration, or our voices raised in praise. Nor do we absolve ourselves from the debt by charities to the poor, or gifts to philanthropic objects—the debt is one we cannot pay by proxy—it is to make our lives contribute in the general life of man, to swell the sum of human good.

2d. The methods of business should be controlled by its principles. There may be christianity or its opposite in a sale of goods—in the purchase of a farm, or in the fulfilment of a contract. Ages ago one whose shrewdness and discernment are proverbial, gave in a single sentence the method in which the business of the world was, in that age, transacted—"It is nought; it is nought, says the buyer, and when he goeth his way he boasteth." They were the shrewd buyers, and the keen sellers of the age of Solomon, and the race is by no means extinct. Is there anything more common in our marts of trade than for a buyer to disparage an article he desires to purchase, for the sake of obtaining it at a reduced cost, or for the seller to exaggerate its excellencies, with the design of obtaining an increased price? While beyond this, often the deception extends even to false sampling, and direct misrepresentations. Now, if there be any thing in christianity as a practical power for the government of man in life, it surely reaches to these things. No power of reasoning can defend, no sophistry can justify a deception or insincerity in business life that will not equally justify it in social life—nay, in the very church of God! Truth is truth everywhere—and its value is as great and its importance as vast in the exchange of the merchant, in the store of the trader or in the shop of the mechanic, as in the home where domestic affections cluster, or in the sanctuary where prayer ascends. And, on the other hand, falsehood is always falsehood—array it how you will—defend it as you may—name it by milder terms, and plead necessity as its excuse—yet it is ever ignoble, base, *Satanic!*

Some time since, I conversed with a young man upon this point. He called himself as you, gentlemen of this association, do, a *christian young man.* Of excellent abilities, and possessing a good business talent, he aspired to large success. But he had to meet strong competition in his business, and he resorted to some of the ordinary tricks of trade. It was in his judgment but taking the shield against the lance, and arming himself with the helmet to defend his own head from the strokes of unfair competitors. Meeting the world, as he said, with their own weapons, he left his Christianity outside of his store doors—and told me plainly that it was impossible to do business without using deception. And by that same fancied necessity, many a man now justifies himself in the equivocations, and the subterfuges which he employs. He will avail himself of advantages flowing from another's ignorance or necessity, because in other conditions, the other would do the same by him. He will go into the battle of life armed, from head to foot in the panoply of worldly policy, and will devour others, lest he should be himself devoured! "*Is there not a necessity for it?*" Necessity! No. No more than there is a necessity for theft and arson! Had the necessity existed the Author of Christianity would never have uttered that grand maxim, designed to regulate its application to the affairs of life—"Whatsoever ye would that other men should do to you, do ye even so *unto them.*" It is not true; it never has been true, nor will it *ever be* true, that the legitimate business of life may not be prosperously conducted upon the principles of that "golden rule." Integrity, in its results, will justify itself—and God will justify that confidence which stakes all upon the truth. It is because men fear that evil is stronger than good—that truth is not invincible—that God does not regard—that they imagine a necessity for a code in business life different from that which controls religious action. But it is not so. The footsteps of God move amidst the avenues of trade, and in the long run He will vindicate his own declaration—"It is better to suffer, than to *do wrong!*" While beyond this state of being, *when the great balance sheet of life is struck,* it will appear that there is no circle of activity where man is absolved from the obligation to walk as in the sight of God—no sphere where a lapse in integrity will not be set down to the debit side of his account!

3. Christianity regulates the *object* of business activities. I mean the ultimate result which is contemplated. All toil has for its immediate object, gain: but that gain may be regarded either as the end, or only as the means to a higher and nobler end. If it stops at the idea of accumulation, it never reaches the religion of business: it pauses at a point where all is sordid; and yet it may be questioned whether, in a majority of cases, this is not the single incentive—the gain—unattended by a single clearly defined purpose beyond its mere acquisition. A recent distinguished writer—a member of our Congress and one whom no man would accuse of bigotry, used the following language—"Men are rapidly coming to the worship of one Deity;—the only misfortune is, that it is neither the living nor the true one. They deify wealth; and while they most falsely transfer their worship to an idol divinity, they most faithfully fulfill the letter of the commandment, and love it with all their heart and soul and mind and strength." While we may hesitate in endorsing this statement in its full extent, it yet shows the estimate which a sagacious statesman and an acceptable scholar placed upon the spirit and tendencies of this age. The desire for the acquisition of wealth is, in itself, neither evil nor good—it is the object with which it is sought that either sanctifies or condemns it. A man's first duty here, is, unquestionably to those of his own household, and he who pursues the toils of business life, bravely meets its cares and struggles onward through all its anxieties, looking to the welfare and comfort of those whom God has given him to cherish and sustain, makes his vocation a holy one, and his business life is sanctified by the spirit, and justified by the direct precept of Christianity. But there comes a point beyond that, a point where accumulations gather above and beyond their need—*when riches begin to increase!* That is an hour which tries a man's principles—which determines whether the objects of his life shall be elevated or grovelling. Previous to that the strongest sentiments of his nature have combined with Christianity to give a correct direction to his aims, but then it is no longer so. Self urges to increase his own stores to make the fruits of his toil minister to his own luxurious ease, or gather to his arms the *power* which wealth imparts. Christianity points him to a loftier path the noble one of doing good to man! and bids him tread that path bearing upon his shield the motto—"*None of us liveth to himself!*" Now, the danger to the Christian man is, not that he will determine wrongly, but that he will neglect to decide at all and will leave the result to the chance impulses of his mind. This should not be, but at that point where riches begin to accumulate, the object of their accumulation should be determined, and if that object be of a hallowed and ennobling character, it will sanctify the entire business of life and render it even as a religious offering in which daily service is rendered unto God! This is the religion of trade in its most commanding and impressive form—the controlling relation which *Christianity* should sustain to *Business.*

Energy's Address to Young America.

I am the mother of Progress. As I think, I act—for I never lose time in deliberating. My motto is—audacity. I fear nothing—obstacles are my food. Whatever my heart covets I attain. I have very few followers; but they are the rulers of the human race. Few, did I say? Every living man is my missionary. The energetic alone do *live:* the existence of the idle and irresolute is a living death.

Believe in me, children of men! and your reward will be great, and soon will it be bestowed. Contrast the conduct of one of my followers with that of one of the sons of Irresolution, and then decide your fates.

They love. The object of their affection is a wealthy maiden. They are poor. Irresolution sighs and curses his fate and does not dare to address her. But Energy accosts her with the boldness of a believer; he avows his affection and is beloved again. He succeeds because I taught him that "Faint Heart never won Fair Lady."

They are candidates for Fame. Irresolution has no faith in himself. He deplores his want of "capacity," his "lack of learning;" he is "sorry that he has no genius!" He instantly falls into the lowest ranks of aspirants. But Energy, self-reliant strikes boldly, repeatedly, and without a day's interruption, until all difficulties disappear from his path, and he attains his gaol. He believes that he posesses every mental power until experience proves the reverse.

They enter business life. Irresolution waits until his business increases of its own accord. Energy makes a fortune and retires to private life, before his rival is fairly established.

They are warriors. The Austrian Irresolutes are vanquished: the child Napoleon is the victor.

They are rival nations. Irresolution hardly finishes her new Parliament Houses, while Energy founds an Empire.

Listen, men—young men of America, to my voice! Arise—struggle unceasingly (there is rest enough in Eternity)! and you will succeed in whatever enterprise you undertake: I, Energy have said it! Fear not while I am with you—strike boldly; for boldness is the mother of success whose sire I am. J. R.

AN ARCTIC TEETOTALLER.—Captain M'Clure, while making the north-west passage, had an interview at Point Warren with a tribe of Arctic Indians, whose chief gave as a reason why he went a great distance to trade with the Esquimaux, instead of trading with the ports on Mackenzie's river, that the white men there had given the Indians *very bad water*, which killed many and made others foolish, and they would not have any such water.

HOW THE CHINESE REGARDED THE COMET. The Chinese looked upon the comet visible in August last as a sign of ominous portent, boding ill to the fortunes of the present dynasty. They call it the *broom star*, and thought it predicted the sweeping of the Tartars from the empire.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1854.

☞ No paper will be issued from this office next week in consequence of some new arrangements to be made in the printing department.

Some disultory discussion of the Roman Catholic School question has been going on of late in one or two of our city papers. It has pertained chiefly to two points:

1st, The influence exerted in the Roman Catholic schools in Santa Clara and San José, to proselyte such protestant children as are sent there, to the Romish faith, and

2nd, The claim of Romanists to a share of the Common School funds, for the support of their sectarian schools.

With regard to the first point, we have but little, at present, to say. That there is a strong influence exerted in the schools above named, on the minds of all children sent there, in favor of the Roman Catholic faith and worship, no person can doubt. We all know what *the prevailing sentiment* in a school has to do with the bias of individual minds—especially such sentiment as is sanctioned by the example and instruction of teachers.—Taking this by itself alone, provided there was no other influence brought to bear, protestant parents who send their children to such schools ought to expect that they will be affected by it. We all know how terrible it seems to one or two, or a few children, in a school to *be singular*, or to do differently from the rest, or stand apart and not join in exercises common to the pupils. It needs not that any extraordinary effort be made by teachers, or fellow pupils, to make a few children, thus situated in a school, feel a sense of degradation most keenly. The effect would be the same on the minds of a few Catholic children in a large protestant school, where there were exercises in which they could not freely join. To be singular, is disagreeable even to grown people, but to children, it is intolerable.

It is not necessary, then, that positive sectarian instruction should be given to protestant children by their catholic teachers, in order to incline them toward the rites and usages in a catholic school,—it is not necessary that *every protestant child should be accompanied, every where she goes, by one brought up in the Catholic faith*, so that she is never without such an attendant at her side,—none of these, and the like things, are necessary to effect the mind of children, and incline them to do as the school does, and in a great measure to think as the school thinks. Now such proselyting influences in Catholic schools are not to be complained of by protestant parents who send their children there, and by and by find their minds poisoned, for they know, or ought to know beforehand, that such will be the result. Now are the conductors of such Catholic schools to blame for attempting to proselyte their pupils, *unless they have first pledged themselves to refrain from it*. If they have thus pledged themselves, for the sake of drawing pupils from the whole community, *and then do it*, they act a false and dishonorable part. By so doing, they show themselves to be utterly unworthy of confidence. *And those who thus act, will have their reward, in the loss of whatever confidence the community may have had in them.*

But the other point referred to, is one of immediate public importance.

California is the only State in the Union that has suffered a sect to break down her system of Free Common Schools. And to this unenviable notoriety are we raised, by the clandestine and traitorous connivance of scheming politicians.

If that law is not repealed this winter, the consequences will be most disastrous. It is very far from being the will of the people. It is only the will of a single *sect*, having no claim whatever to exclusive legislation in their favor.

Shall, then, the State of California alone, of all the sisterhood of States, bow to the dictation of the Baltimore assembly of Roman Catholic Bishops, and yield up her birthright, *the American system of Free Common Schools?*

Let the question be answered at once, from the whole State, and let our Representatives and Senators be instructed, if they do not now know, that this is regarded as *the most important subject of legislation before them at the present time*.

Men in the Mountains.

THE FICKLE.

What a fool I was—I've often heard him exclaim—there I was at French Gulch when there was'nt twenty men there, and I had the best claim on the Creek, and sold it for $200, and the men I sold to took out $17,000 in three months! That's just my luck. Then I went over on the Trinity and there I did the same thing, I wish I could stay long enough in one place to do something, but I cant. But I've got the thing now that's going to pay, *sure*. If I only had a couple of thousand dollars, I could make all I'd want in six months. Or if I'd only kept on packing a little while longer I would have just hit it; as quick as I sold out, up went provisions and freights, and the fellow that had my train cleared $5000 in two trips. And here I am my money all spent; but I'll get it all back yet, I've got a thing in my head, if I only had $2000 I could make ten easy. Then when I had that claim on Scott's Bar, if I had only stuck a little longer I might just as well had that eight pound lump that the old man from Oregon got, as not. But the new diggins broke out up on the flat where Yreka is now, and off I went up there. And then I bought those horses and they proved them all away from me, fairly robbed me of them, but I suppose they were stolen, or I never should have got them so cheap. Then I tried trading, and so many fellows came along strapped and wanted to be trusted for tools and provisions, and then would run off without paying, that I could'nt make that go. I'm going to quit the country, can't make anything here, what a fool I was I did'nt stay at French Gulch, if I only had $2000 I'd be all right yet. The last I heard of the fickle man, he had bought into a livery stable and run through it, and was training a race horse that never won.

The Board of Directors of the Marysville, Grass Valley and Nevada Plank and Turnpike Road, advertise for sealed proposals to build the eleven miles from Marysville to the crossing of the Yuba.

SACRAMENTO, March 14, 1854.

Mr. Editor.—Last week the vicinity of our city became again the scene of one of those shocking crimes against humanity and God—against our constitution and laws; which crime, nevertheless, is shielded under the sacred name of honor, while the guilty surviver, the seconds, and the aiders and abettors are allowed to go free; or at least they manage to escape punishment, though it be by deceptions, shifts, dodges and paltry contrivances, that *honorable* men and *gentlemen* ought to be ashamed of. Philip W. Thomas, District Attorney of Placer county, made some remarks, it seems, derogatory to the character of Mr. J. P. Rutland, a clerk in the State Treasurer's office, which led the latter gentleman to send him a challenge. Thomas refused to accept, alleging as a reason, that he did not recognize Rutland as a gentleman. Mr. Dickson, a friend of Rutland, appropriating the insult to himself, repeated the challenge in his own proper name and person, which was accepted by Thomas, and a hostile meeting appointed for Thursday afternoon. They fought with pistols, at thirteen paces. Dr. Dickson fell mortally wounded at the first fire, and was buried on Friday afternoon. The House of Assembly did so improper an act as to adjourn by resolution, to attend in a body, the funeral of this man, who had fallen in enacting a crime against the Constitution they had sworn to support, and against the laws of the State. In the Senate a similar resolution was offered; but it got elbowed out of the way, and not acted on.

The ground on which this duel was fought was not exactly the same as that whereon the unfortunate Gilbert was shot, but proved as fatal to the party from San Francisco. It will be observed that in neither of the fatal duels fought near the city were the parties thereto residents of Sacramento; and that both of those who killed each his man, were at the time holding offices to which they had been elected by the people.

It is understood that the end is not yet; that Mr. Rutland has sent word to Thomas, that he must fight him, or else Mr. T. must expect to be shot by him on sight. It has been said that Rutland had gone to Auburn in search of Thomas, to shoot him; but we believe this to be an error. Verily, what barbarians we are!

We went about thirty miles up the valley, a few days ago, after being pent up for months, while men of money and men of leisure, and other sorts of men, were in the habit of disporting themselves with rod, gun, or steed; on water, or land; in swamps or on the plains, or in the mountains; and bagging game to their heart's content. On this trip we found the waters covering the low meadow bottoms along the American and Sacramento rivers, nearly as far up as the mouth of the Feather river. The season is a very backward one. The grass is indeed growing and the fields are turning green; but not a wild flower did we see, nor did any crop present the appearance of an ordinary luxuriant growth. However, if no deluge of a freshet comes sweeping down on them, the farmers anticipate a fine crop of wheat and barley.

Since the Senatorial question was disposed of, the Legislature has taken hold of other work; though it must be confessed, not very vigorously. Gentlemen have not yet recovered from the wear and tear, excitement and virulence of that contest, and are not in the best of humor with themselves and with one another. They make the line that divided them on the Senatorial question, still broader than any other demarcation; and all the sparring, sharp-shooting, and the little angers of debate arise between those who ran a tilt in that grand encounter. There is almost a new division of parties paramount to any other. Here on the ground, it seems to us there can be no more done on the Senatorial question this session; although in San Francisco they seem to be talking otherwise.

Madam Anna Bishop gave her first concert here on Friday evening. It was well attended and gave good satisfaction. The one advertised for last evening was postponed in consequence of the rain. You must understand that the water came down pretty freely all day Monday. This is probably our equinoctial storm. There are no signs of fair whether yet.

Every one felt a sensible relief yesterday, after the ever ready click of the telegraph brought word that the mail steamer had arrived in safety. We can also just get a day for answering letters.

The Vestry of Grace Church (Episcopal) in this city have voted to call the Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, of St. Louis, to the rectorship here. Some months must go by, of course, before he can be on the ground to begin his labors, in case he accepts, as we trust he will.

Yours. ||.

Mud Springs, March 20th 1854.

Mr. Editor:—On yesterday the Chinese population of our town and its vicinity were thrown into great consternation and commotion by a drunken Gambler, who entered one of their gaming houses for the purpose of betting, at their game, which privilege I am informed they do not allow to any but their own race and upon objections being made by the Chinamen, he became highly offended, and made a violent attack upon them, who scampered in every direction to escape his threatened vengance, he overtook one poor fellow who, was exerting all his powers of locomotion, and beat him severely with a club, inflicting several serious wounds about his head and face, and struck and knocked down indiscriminately some ten or a dozen more, and without any molestation from the officers of the town, some of whom were eye-witnesses in the affair. Finally a process was issued by Esq. Hews, and placed in the hands of private citizens, to arrest him and bring him to trial, which they executed promptly, and brought the offender before Esqr. Stafford, and for all the mischief noise ahd confusion which he produced, he was fined the sum of ten dollars or five days im prisonment. We thank the Esq. for that, and the gentleman who executed the writ are entitled to the thanks of this community, and every similar effort to preserve good order will be duly appreciated by all good citizens.

O. S.

LOSS OF THE SARAH LAVINIA.—The schooner *Sarah Lavinia*, of this port, with eight hands went to sea from Santa Cruz, some three or four months ago, and has not been heard of since. As she was in a leaky condition, and a heavy storm occurred shortly after her departure, it is supposed the vessel was lost with all hands on board.

A California Garden.

Mr. WILLIAM WOLFSKILL of Los Angeles, has fifty acres of land, which affords the following quantity and variety of products: Thirty-five acres of grape vines, with about 1000 plants to the acre, produce each year about 1,100 bbls or 34,650 gallons of wine. Three acres of peach trees, with 100 trees to the acre, average 40 lbs to the tree, 12,000 lbs. Seventy pear trees average 1000 lbs to the tree, 70,000 lbs. Forty apple trees, 240 lbs each, 76,000 lbs. Twenty orange trees, bearing about 2000 each. Twenty-five fig trees, about 300 lbs to the tree. Ten apricots about 100 lbs each. Ten citron bushes with about twenty each. Sixty English walnut trees just begining to bear. An olive tree, and a few quinces.

The value of these products on the ground is as follows:

750 bbls of wine distilled make 4,725 galls of brandy, $1,80 per gall	$8,505
11,025 galls wine at $1 per gall	11,025
12,000 lbs of peaches at 5 cents per lb	600
70,000 lbs of pears at 4 cts per lb	2,800
1000 lbs of apricots 4 cts per lb	400
9,600 lbs of apples 10 cts a lb	960
40,000 oranges 5 cts each	2,000
200 citrons 50 cts each	100
Figs, walnuts and quinces, no sale	00,000
	$26,380

Mr. Wolfskill's *Ranch* is about 700 miles by land from his garden or vineyard, on Punta Creek in the valley of the Sacramento. There, about 3000 head of cattle, and a hundred or two of horses ranges. And to amuse himself while herding his stock, he has planted a fine vineyard which will begin to bear soon, and set out near 1000 trees of various kinds of fruits. Among them he has some fine olive trees. He is now delivering a thousand head of cattle to the butchers at $40 a head.

Mr. John Wolfskill, has on the Punta some orange trees that have lived through the cold weather of this winter, and he is not without hope of getting them to bear.

What will our poor white-fishing, rye-raising, lag-behind-the-age friends down East say to that kind of farming?

Extract from the Letter of a Friend.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20, 1854.

We have had some intense cold weather. The thermometer at Concord, N. H., was 26° below zero, and at one town in Vermont, 34° below, on the same morning. There will not be any scarcity of ice the coming season, as the ice crop has been very great.

You will be surprised to learn that the Crystal Palace has been worse than a failure to its stock-holders. The stock once sold at $75 premium on $100 shares. The expose stands thus:

Capital paid in		$489,000
Receipts		389,708
		$878,708
Construction cost	533,708	
Fixtures	101,172	
Expenses	308,858	
		1,003,708
In debt		$125,000

The city is in a great commotion about Hens, Turkeys, Geese, Pigs, &c. The rush to Barnum's, to the "National Poultry Show," exceeds anything one would imagine.

The bills are up, that, at strong solicitation, the show would continue five days longer. I was exceedingly amused in passing the Museum. *Sunday morning*,—the windows were open and such crowing, from so many cocks, and such variety, was worthy the attention of musical composers—not "my Kingdom for a Horse," but my Kingdom for a Shanghai.

H. B.

Later from the Atlantic States.

The *Uncle Sam*, of the Independent Line, arrived on Monday morning, March 21st, and the *California*, with the mails, on Tuesday, 22nd, bringing New York papers to February 20th.

The Nebraska Bill was still before the Senate. Messrs. Everett, Smith and Seward had made strong speeches against it, and Messrs. Weller, Dixon and Houston, in its favor. It is likely to be some time in the Senate, as Messrs. Cass, Clayton, Benjamin and Mason are to speak upon it. The excitement on the subject is still great. It has been denounced by the Democracy of Illinois, as it has also been in five or six other States of the Union, viz: Connecticut, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin.

IMPORTANT TO PRE-EMPTORS ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.—The Senate Bill granting an extension of time to preëmptors on the public domain in California, for two years, from the 3d of the present month, was passed in the House of Representatives on the 20th of February.

THE NEW YORK CANALS.—The special election in the State of New York upon the amendment to the Constitution with reference to the Canals of the State, has resulted in a very large majority in favor of the Canals.

The price of flour in New York now varies ten dollars and a half to eleven, while in 1837, the year of the great riot, it was selling at thirteen dollars.

The following resolution was adopted last week by the City Council of Wheeling:—Resolved, That this Council will not grant licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors, under any circumstances.

It is stated, on high authority, that Mr. Fillmore is about to lead to the altar Miss Elizabeth Porter, of Niagara Falls, only daughter of the late Gen. Peter B. Porter, a hero of the war of 1812, and Secretary of War under John Quincy Adams. Miss Porter is 32 years of age, and a lady of superior intellect, high cultivation and a large fortune. Her brother and herself are the sole heirs of her father's great estate, including Goat Island, and other lucrative property at Niagara Falls. Miss Porter has long been a reigning belle in Western New York, and has refused many an eligible *parti*, it is said.

It is currently reported and credited in New York, that several officers of rank in the military and naval service of the Czar are at New York, ostensibly for the purpose of superintending the construction of two steam-frigates, at present under the ship-builder's hands, on the East River, but really engaged in recruiting sailors for the Russian Marine.

The Legislature of Maryland has passed the Maine Liquor Law, and if ratified by a vote of the people, will go into operation two years from next May.

SMITH O'BRIEN.—A letter from Smith O'Brien of October 1st, says he has no intention of escaping and had received his ticket of leave for six months.

KENTUCKY.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Kentucky to prohibit the sale of slave children under the age of five years, separate from their mothers.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.—A Woman's Rights Convention assembled at Albany on Tuesday, Feb. 14th, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stanton, President. An addtess to the Legislature was read by Mrs. Stanton. It maintains and considers the following positions and conditions: 1st. The trial of woman by a jury of her peers. 2d. Woman considered as a wife. 3d. Woman considered as a widow. 4th. Woman considered as a mother. These conditions of women were set forth forcibly, and the laws applicable shown in much deformity.

HOMOEPATHIC CONVENTION.—A Homœpathic Convention met at Albany on Tuesday, Feb. 14. Dr. Ball of New York, presiding.

CONFLAGRATION.—The town of London, the seat of Madison County, Ohio, was almost entirely consumed on the 2d inst.

DEATH OF THOMAS FITZPATRICK.—The veteran and venerable Thomas Fitzpatrick, Indian Agent for the Upper Arkansas, Platte, &c. Indians, died on Tuesday morning at Washington, of Pneumonia, aged about 70 years.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT OWEGO.—A fire broke out in Owego on the morning of the 16th, which occasioned a loss of between $15,000 and $20,000.

The nomination of John L. O'Sullivan as Charge to Portugal has been confirmed.

The nomination of George Sanders as Consul to London was rejected.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Democratic Convention have nominated Francis M. Diamond for Governor.

CONNECTICUT.—The Whig Convention, on Feb. 15, nominated Henry Dutton, of New Haven, for Governor.

HAVANA, Feb. 14th. There are various rumors afloat here respecting an anticipated invasion from the United States; indeed an official gentleman connected with the Government, stated in my presence a few evenings ago, that information had been received, that a fillisbustering expedition was being organized at the South, under the pretence that it was for a "Buffalo hunt," and that it was to be commanded by General Quitman.

Ex-Senator Strange died near Fayetteville, N. C. 19th February.

THE DARIEN ISTHMUS CANAL.—Mr. James Lane, of New York, now in Washington city, who has been engaged in the surveys for a ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, states that he has discovered a new route for a canal across the Isthmus, which will require only ten miles of cutting. A large lake, hitherto unknown, composes a part of this new interoceanic communication. Mr. Lane considers that this route is far preferable to the Nicaragua or any other Isthmus route. The discovery is certainly a valuable one, if it proves to be all that is claimed for it. Mr. Lane returns to the Isthmus to survey this route.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.—The news at Acapulco by the Uncle Sam, was quite stirring. The whole country is in a state of revolution. General Alvarez has come out with a pronunciamento, declaring Santa Anna to be a robber and accusing him of having sold his country. General Alvarez is encamped in the mountains about 19 leagues from Acapulco, with a force of 3,000 or 4,000 men. Santa Anna is collecting an army to subjugate him. He is also fitting out a fleet at Mazatlan to blockade the harbor of Acapulco. On the day the Uncle Sam left there was a report current that a battle had been fought and that General Alvarez's troops had been victorious.

A newspaper has been started in Acapulco. No mails from the interior owing to the war. Santa Anna has appointed St. John's day, June 24th, to be crowned Emperor. General Alvarez has declared Acapulco a free port.

From Europe

By the arrival of the *Baltic* at New York, February 20th, Liverpool dates were received to February 8th.

Intelligence from the seat of war indicates that important operations are at hand there, but the news of the most vital consequence is the open preparations for war made by England and France. The debate in the British Parliament on the 6th, gives a view of the present position of affairs, and to which little can be added.

Several of Cunard's steamers are taken up by government to carry troops to Constantinople. Six thousand men go from England. Others will be taken up from the different stations. About ten thousand will soon be collected to form part of the first expedition. There is no doubt a brigade of guards will form part of the expedition.

The Russian Ministers have left London and Paris, and instructions have been sent to the French and English Ambassadors to withdraw from St. Petersburg. The Czar's last proposals are finally rejected, and negotiations are broken off. Count Orloff's mission has failed.

One-half of the British revenue coast guard forces are ordered to be drafted into the navy. This gives 2,809 well trained seamen.

The police of Paris have broken up a Russian Club called the "Bureau de l'Agence Etrangere," on the Boulevard des Italiens. At this Club the secret agents of Russia received their orders to circulate reports on the Bourse, and in the streets and cafes. No arrests were made.

The French papers are ordered not to speak of the movements of troops or other preparations for war, except on the terms set forth in the *Moniteur*.

Among other significant orders recently given by the French Government, is one for three millions of cannon balls.

Sir Stephen Lakewun, who commanded the Woterkloof Rangers in the recent Cape War, has received command of a body of Turkish troops in Asia.

THE ARMY ON THE DANUBE.

Omar Pasha has effected a most important movement, having crossed the Danube with 50,000 men, and divided the Russian army; the right wing of which is at Krajova, the left at Galatz, and the centre at Bucharest. Omer crossed in person at Oltenitza, and at last accounts was only two days distance from Bucharest, where the Russian force was weak. The supposed object of Omar's movement was to attack the rear of the Russian army on its march from Krajova to Kalafat. A despatch received at the Turkish embassy indicates preparations for an attack by the Turks on Bucharest.

Russian accounts confirm the above, by expressing apprehensions of an attack from the Turks. They, however, declare that the bad weather, bad roads, and innundations of the rivers, render the passage of the Danube impossible to the Turks. Orsova letters of the 26th ult., mention that the river was really flooded at that date, and that the low grounds were inundated around Kalefat and Bahova. On the 26th, the Russian troops still occupied their old position at Radovan. On the 21st, those Russian regiments that had been ceaselessly in action, from the 5th to the 15th, were withdrawn to Krajova, having suffered heavy losses, and their place was supplied by fresh troops. On the 23d, the whole staff of the commander-in-chief arrived at Boleshtie, as a grand reconnoisance was to have taken place very shortly against Kalefat.

The Russian fleet is understood to be concentrated at Kaffa. A private letter says that the return of the allied fleets, was in consequence of a scarcity of provisions at Sinope—but this is doubtful.

ENGLAND.

It is understood that four vessels, originally taken up by the government to convey troops from Ireland to Malta, and from hence to the West Indies, have been taken up on monthly charters, so that they may be available to proceed to any point on the shortest notice.

The 46th regiment that was under orders for Australia, leaving all the old soldiers at home, whose time would have been up in a few years, is now to hold itself in readiness for foreign service, taking all the best men, and leaving all young soldiers and recruits at home.

FRANCE.

DEPARTURE OF THE RUSSIAN MINISTER—GREAT PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

M. Kisseleff, Russian Ambassador, left Paris on Monday evening, the 6th, for Germany.

At a council held at the Tuilleries, the Emperor strongly expressed the necessity, now that negotiations are broken off, to prepare with vigor for war. In most depārments of the military service, preparations are ordered to continue night and day. Immense orders for ammunition, arms and accoutrements, are being executed with all haste, and the assembling, organizing, and inspecting of troops, goes on ceaselessly. General Pelissier is selecting 20,000 picked men of the army of Africa, and 80,000 is set down as the amount of the French contingent. All might be ready for embarkation in one week. Candia was proposed as a rendezvous, but being too distant from Turkey, the island of Mitylene will probably be the chief depot.

Great activity also prevails in the naval department. At Brest four sailing ships will be ready in a short time, and two steamers are only waiting their engines. Levies of seamen arrive from all parts. The ocean squadron will soon be ready to sail, and the squadron of reserve be in a condition to reinforce it if necessary. At Toulon, the ships of the line Trident and Ville de Marseilles have been put in commission, and in about six weeks, six other sail of the line and a 60-gun frigate will be ready for active service.

Prince Napoleon had returned to Paris from his mission to Belgium.

The meeting of the Senate is deferred from the 27th Feb. to the 2d March.

The Paris *Patrie* confirms the statement that Omar's movement has cut off communication between the Russian armies.

The official announcement of the Czar's rejection of the Turkish propositions has been received by the French government, and a communication to that effect has been made to the Ottoman embassy.

M. Kisseleff, late Russian Minister at Paris, is to meet Baron Brunow, the London ex-Minister, at Brussels.

Orders are given to the French Atlantic squadron to proceed to Toulon, supposed to take troops on board.

A Greek conspiracy had been discovered at Widdin. A priest was at the head of it. Recent letters from Widdin say nothing of the illness of Omar Pacha.

The infant Princess of Asturias, only surviving child of the Queen of Spain, is dangerously ill. Her death would at once open the succession to the Duchess of Montpensier.

Admiral Chads is appointed to the command of one division of the Baltic fleet. The command in chief is not yet given, but the names of Admiral Seymour as chief, with Sir Charles Napier and Lord Dundonald under him, are mentioned.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian government has not yet spoken, but the Crown Prince is reported to have declared strongly in the Council of State the necessity of siding with the Western Powers.

SPAIN.

REVOLUTIONARY SYMPTOMS—OPPOSITION TO THE QUEEN.

Great discontent exists. Revolutionary handbills are everywhere circulating, and the popular feeling at present is in favor of the King of Portugal, or anybody but a Queen.

From Oregon.

Lieut Grover of Gov. Stevens party, who was left with several men to survey the upper Missouri during the fall, and to explore in mid-winter the passes, on the Northern route of the Pacific Rail Road; and who it was feared for a time was lost, has arrived in safety.

The people of Oregon are discussing the propriety of applying for admission into the Union as a State. In reverting to the subject, the *Times* says:

We have a sufficient population. We are widely separated from the central Government. The Americans have interests on the Pacific which need to be fully and powerfully represented in a substantial manner. It will foster emigration; secure us larger appropriations; make us more independent, and secure the integrity of our Territorial limits, with but little increase of taxation. Our Government is our own burthen, and as soon as we are able we shall bear it: while our relations, commercially and politically require acting and voting representatives in Congress.

COOSE BAY.—By a letter received a day or two since, written to a gentleman in this city, we learn that the bark Louisiana had got in safely, and all are well. There were six or seven men drowned in attempting to go to her while outside of the bar, by the capsizing of their boat.—*Oregonian.*

The spring is cool and late, but the farmers are busy putting in their crops. The Democrats carried the municipal election in Portland. C. L. Goodrich has become editor and proprietor of the *Spectator*, in Oregon city.

FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—From the *Pioneer & Democrat*, of March 4th, we learn that the Legislative Assembly convened at Olympia, on the 27th of February last.—The Council organized by electing G. N. McConnaha, President, H. Frost, Clerk; and U. E. Hicks, Assistant Clerk.

The House organized by the election of F. A. Chenoweth, Speaker; B. F. Kendall, Clerk; and J. Phillips, Assistant Clerk.

The death of John Scudder, member elect from Pacific county, was announced, and appropriate resolutions were passed.

In answer to an invitation of the Legislative Assembly, Gov. Stevens sent in a message which was read, and 1,000 copies ordered to be printed.

The Assembly seem to be disposed to do business in good style. They are considering the best mode of enacting a general code of laws.

INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—A young man by the name of Young, an engineer to the saw mill of Mr. C. C. Terry, of Alki, engaged a party of three Indians to accompany him in a canoe in search of a claim. Several days having elapsed, two of the Indians returned with the clothing, watch, and as was supposed, money of Mr. Young. Suspicion being entertained that they had murdered him, they were about to be apprehended, when they fled to Holme's harbor, Island county. They were at once pursued by a party of four men under the direction of the sheriff of King county, and secured; but before the canoe which was to convey them had been fairly disengaged from the beach, an attack was made upon the posse by a large band of armed Indians, which resulted in fatally wounding Dr. Cherry, and the wounding of sheriff Russel and Mr. Tyson, and a slaughter of nine of the Indians amongst whom was one of the murderers of Young. The Indians were effectually repulsed, and the party succeeded in returning to Seattle with the other murderer who plead guilty to the charge, and acknowledged the murder of the third confederate who started in compannу with Mr. Young, in consequence of a quarrel about a division of the spoils. Dr. Cherry died at Seattle shortly after his arrival there. The wounds received by the others are not of a very serious character.

The Governor has appointed Col. M. T. Simmons special Indian agent, and is accompanied by him and Mr. George Gibbs, who, for some time past has been engaged in taking a census of the Indian tribes, and collecting useful statistics in reference thereto.

It is said that the new steamer *America* is to be altered and put on the Sacramento route, in opposition to the combination.

The Execution amongst the Fillibusters.

The following facts in relation to the recent outrageous execution, or more properly rank murder, amongst the fillibusters, will give our readers a much juster idea of what we intend to convey in our leading article on Tuesday last.

Arthur Morrison, one of the victims of whom we speak, had a young and fondly attached wife, and child five years old, in Illinois, the place of his birth. He had written to her to come out, and sent her the necessary means to do so; and about two months since, this devoted woman left her home and friends, with a heart buoyant with hope to meet the object of her love and fealty.

About one month ago, she arrived with her child, on our shores, and then for the first time, learned that her husband had been enticed to join the fillibusters. She immediately wrote to him, informing him of her arrival, and begging him for God's sake to come to her, and abandon his unjustifiable enterprise. Morrison received this letter, and instantly set about fulfilling his duties as a man and a citizen, by abandoning the camp of the fillibusters, and starting for San Francisco.

But he "counted without his host," for Mr. Walker immediately dispatched a party in pursuit, which overtook Morrison near San Diego, and compelled him to return with them. A second letter from his wife soon after reached him, and the unhappy man determined to leave Lower California and return to his family, which needed his presence, at all hazards.

In order to effect this, Morrison entered into a combination with ten others, to desert at the first opportunity. This determination was carried into execution, with as little delay as possible; but again the emissaries of Mr. Walker tracked the ill-fated refugee, and making him a prisoner, returned with him to the camp. Then a *Court Martial* was held; the self-constituted officers sat in judgment over their victim; the forms and ceremonies of a trial were gone through with, according to the most received rules, for such cases made and provided; a verdict of guilty is brought in, sentence of *death* is pronounced unhesitatingly by *his superiors*, and Morrison is shot like a dog, in cold blood, for obeying the first laws of God and man, and refusing any longer to do evil.

Tongue cannot tell, nor language depict the sufferings of that devoted wife and mother, who now stands on our soil, homeless, friendless, cheerless, far from the scenes of her birth, and the friends of her existence; unknown to all around her; and her helpless orphan dependent on her for support. Such is one of the incidents connected with the fillibustering expedition.—*Sun.*

DUELLING.—Scarcely had our Honorable Legislators returned from the funeral of Dr. Dickson murdered in this fashionable way, when another cry of blood is heard from the mountains, and Mr. Landon is reported killed in a duel. And the same day brings intelligence of the meeting of two Editors of our own city. Mr. Washburn of the *Alta California*, and Mr. Washington of the *Times and Transcript*. When will this bloody work stop? Not till men cease to be cowards.

QUERY!—Were our Brother Editors, who are said to have shot at each other on Tuesday, *afraid* to trust their characters for truth and honor to the judgment of their fellow-citizens? Is any body's opinion of their veracity or honor altered by the duel? Have they proved themselves *brave? Dare* either of them own in the presence of witnesses, or over his own name, that he shot at the other, or fought a duel? Gentlemen, you do us a double dishonor, in not daring to trust us to decide truly between you, and in not daring to avow your deeds openly!

City News.

NEW PAPERS.—The *Bon Ton Critic*, a semi-monthly, edited by M. S. M. Taylor and Jas. F. Morse, devoted to Literature, Temperance, Morality, Fun &c., appeared last week. Also, the *Alameda County Express*, Oakland, Bonnard & Co., Proprietors, J. R. Dunglison, Editor; and *The Wide West*, a Sunday paper, by Bonestill & Williston.

Mr Bonnard has sold his interest in the *Sun* to R. B. Quayle & J. F. Larrabee.

Mr. W. D. Whelpley has retired from the Editorship of the *Commercial Advertiser*, and Byron Cole & Co. have become proprietors.

Dr. Jno. F. Morse has left the Editorship of the *California Farmer*.

MAN KILLED.—Two Spaniards, calling themselves Antonie and Phillipe, Sunday about noon, had a quarrel in a low dance house, on Vallejo street, when the former becoming enraged at some remarks of the latter, drew a knife and stabbed the latter twice in the shoulder and breast, wounding him mortally, death resulting in a little while after Antoine had been arrested.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFAIR.—A man named George Barth, was arrested Tuesday for stabbing Henry Williamson. Barth and Williamson had a law suit a short time since, which was gained by Williamson. Barth and he met on Tuesday and got into a dispute, when Barth drew a pen-knife and cut Williamson on the right side, between the ribs, inflicting a dangerous wound.

Jesse Hoff, alias Jesse Miller, who was arrested on charge of robbing his employer of $2000, some two years since, was sent to San Diego on Saturday. The application by his counsel to Judge Creigh for a writ of *habeas corpus*, was denied.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by his children, in this city, by a procession and oration, and a ball in the evening.

INQUEST.—Coroner Whaling held an inquest Saturday morning, upon the body of a Scotchman named Francis Emseli, at the residence of Wm. Walker, on Folsom street. It appeared in evidence that the deceased had been employed by Mr. Walker as gardener,—that he was steady and sober, but had been for some time in bad health, and died very suddenly last night about 9 o'clock. The Jury found a verdict of sudden death from apoplexy. The deceased was about 46 years of age.

An attempt was made on Thursday night of last week to fire the church edifice of the colored people now in the process of building on the corner of Virginia and Jackson streets. But fortunately it was discovered by some persons passing and promptly extinguished withont doing much damage.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE EXPEDITIONISTS.—Major Fred. Emory and Senior Cordova, arrested in San Diego by order of Captain Dornin, of the Portsmouth, who arrived on the Columbus, were transferred into the custody of the United States Marshal. They appeared before U. S. Commissioner Papy, and were admitted to $10,000 bail, to appear on Tuesday, the 21st, for a preliminary examination.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS.—Thomas Burke, who was shot a few days ago in the Union Hotel, by James Smith, died at the hospital on Sunday, Smith visited the dying man a few minutes before his death and received his forgiveness. He was perfectly conscious up to the time of his death, and expressed many regrets that the difficulty should have occurred, stating that he had no malice against Smith, and that liquor was the cause of it all.

A China woman named Sing Ho, died from the effects of taking opium on Friday last. Could'nt pay her debts.

SHOOTING AT THE MOUNTAIN LAKE HOUSE.—A difficulty occurred Saturday afternoon at the Mountain Lake House, between Messrs. Vincent and Parker, both residents in that vicinity, which resulted in the wounding of the former, who was shot by Parker. From what few particulars we are enabled to gather in relation to the affair, it appears that there has been ill feeling existing between the parties in relation to some land claimed by each, and to which the Mountain Lake Water Company also lay claim. The houses of the two men are contiguous, and a few minutes previous to the occurrence, Mr. Vincent went out of his house and began splitting some wood, belonging, it is said, to Parker, when the latter called upon him to desist, threatening at the same time to shoot him if he refused. Vincent made some reply, the tenor of which we did not learn, and attempted to draw his pistol, when Parker fired twice, wounding his antagonist severely, but, we understand, not mortally. Parker gave himself up.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENT.—Hon. Peter Lott has received the appointment of Commissioner to take testimony to be used before the Board of U. S. Land Commissioners for California, under a provision of the Act recently passed by Congress, amending and continuing the law for the settlement of Spanish and Mexican land claims in this State. Mr. George T. Burrill has also been appointed a Commissioner to take take testimony at Los Angeles from the 20th of this month till the 20th of next month.

RAISING brick buildings has become an every-day occurrence in San Francisco; the buildings are raised by the Hydraulic Screw introduced here by Messrs. Geo. Gordon & Steen, and in every case the work has been done with comparative ease, and without any injury to the building. The screws have been purchased by Geo. H. Hossefross, who advertises to contract for the raising of buildings, on the most reasonable terms.

INQUEST.—Coronor Whaling held an inquest ou the 19th upon the body of a Frenchman, found drowned at the corner of Vallejo and Davis streets. The deceased was known by the name of "Joe," and had been missing from his boarding house for about two weeks. It appeared that he was a man of intemperate habits of late. It is thought he fell into the dock while under the influence of liquor—no marks of violence being found upon his body. Verdict, accidental death. The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and had been in this city near five months.

Interior News.

Three men are said to have been killed and two others wounded in a fight at Bear Valley on the evening of March 12th.

It is feared that Capt. Howard of Mariposa has been robbed and murdered. He was seen to pass by some men encamped, and shortly after his horse was led back by another person who, when hailed, gave no answer. And, the Captain has not since been heard of. The man who led back the horse is said to have robbed a store at Quartzburg, last fall. The Captain had money.

MURDER IN MARIPOSA AND CONVICTION OF THE MURDERER.—Our community was most painfully startled last Friday evening, by the sad intelligence of the murder of one of our oldest and most respectable citizens, William K. Newman, formerly of Franklin Co., Tenn., by a gambler of Carson Creek named Thomas Cowan. Mr. Newman lived until Sunday morning, enduring the most extreme agony, at which time he expired.

The circumstances of the murder as adduced on the trial are as follows.

On the night of Friday, March 10th, the deceased while in the saloon of Pancho Luno at Carson's endeavored to persude a friend named Appling, who was somewhat intoxicated, to cease betting and go home.

This, it appears incensed Cowan, at whose table Appling was playing, and in a few minutes he arose from his seat and sought to draw deceased into a fight. The latter remarked that he was unarmed, and wished to engage in no difficulty whatever. Cowan took little heed of this, and in a few moments again approached deceased and stabbed him twice in the shoulder. He then drew a pistol, while his victim retreated out of the front door, reiterating that he was without arms. Cowan followed, however, and in a moment or two after fired twice at the deceased, wounding him mortally—death resulting early next morning. These are in brief the facts—facts which prove one of the most unprovoked and cold-blooded murders that has ever been perpetrated in California.

Cowan was sentenced by Judge Creamer, to be hung on the 21st of next month.

The Shasta *Courier* says: Captain Judah passed through this place a few days since, with about seventy-five soldiers for Fort Jones, in Scott Valley.

STOCKTON ASSESSMENT ROLL.—The assessed valuation of property in Stockton, is as follows:

Real Estate	$1,130,965
Improvements	777,700
Personal property	926,742
Total	$2,835,407
Last year (1853)	2,588,727
Increase over last year	$246,680

A correspondent of the *Alta* says there are in Columbia, 235 buildings, 109 business houses, 65 families, and 54 children.

ASSAULT.—An assault was made on Mr S. G. Hand, Tax Collector, on Tuesday afternoon, by a party of Chinamen, from whom he demanded their tax. They were working in a gulch near Jackson. They fired at him several times, one ball passing through his hat and grazing his forehead. The Chinamen escaped. Deputy Sheriff Mulford went in search of the party, but was unable to trace them.—*Calaveras Chronicle.*

SHOT.—A man named Sanders shot a Chilean at Vallecito on Saturday night last. The Chilean was advancing with a knife to attack him, when he drew his pistol and fired, the ball lodging in his arm.—*Ib.*

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Saturday morning last, a person named Thacker attempted to cut his throat in one of the saloons here; he was arrested by the Sheriff and taken to the county jail.—*Ib.*

RECOVERED.—Mr. Beers, who was accidentally shot by his partner, last week, is rapidly recovering, and will soon be able to return to his occupation. Dr. Lewis Sober was the medical gentleman in attendance.—*Ib.*

WAR WITHOUT THE KNIFE.—The Imperialists and Patriot China forces in Greenwood Valley had a pitched battle, lasting all one day last week, but as the Yankees had in-

terfered and taken away all their fire arms, they did each other no great damage with their picks, shovels and rocks. They also tried in Sacramento, but there they soon got calaboosed and the two generalisimos were fined next morning $50 apiece, and twenty-two others $10 each. John's vision of war vanished suddenly when compelled to pay over the oro, and he departed from the halls of justice convinced that in California the Americans prefer to do all the fighting themselves.

TEMPERANCE.—We are gratified to learn that an order of the Temple of Honor, composed of young girls, has been formed in this city, under the title of "Circle of Honor." They organized the first of March, and installed their officers last evening. The following are the names of the young Misses comprising that list:

Clorinda H. Fern, P. S.; Ella Hankinson, A.S.; Cecelia Bradford, R.S.; Mary L. Farleigh, A.R.S.; Diantha Burnett, T.; Cornelia Lovely, A.S.; Elida Vinyard, G.; Hannah Gilpin, U.; Melliss Gilpin, J.G.; Francis Dorner, O.G.

Directors.—Mrs. Winchell, Blood and Enell. The officers were installed by the Rev. I. S. Deihl, Grand D.G.P. for Cadets of Temperance in California.—*State Journal.*

OUR WAR DEBT.—By private letters received from members of our delegation in Congress, we are assured that there is a good prospect of Congress assuming this entire debt as soon as the proper vouchers therefor can be laid before the Committee on Military Affairs of both or either House. These have already been forwarded, and must be in their hands by this time; so that we may expect to hear in a few weeks that the Nation has at last, though long delayed, performed this act of justice to California.—*Ib.*

SCHOOLS.—The public schools established in this city a few weeks since are already overcrowded. The boys department contains upwards of one hundred and twenty-five pupils, and a number have been refused admittance. The school for girls is full, and applications are daily made for those who can not be received. Funds must be raised and new schools opened; the public demand it.—*Ib.*

The editor of the Sonora *Herald*, who is presumed to know, says that we shall have news soon from Mr. Byrne, agent of the Stockton and Stanislaus railroad, who is now in England, negotiating for a loan to carry on the work of building that road. It is highly probable, we think, judging from the evidences taken out by Mr. Byrne, of the security of the investment, and from his known perseverance of character, that the news will be favorable; and that during the summer, the community will be gratified with some tangible evidence that this enterprise is endowed with sufficient life to bring it through to a successful completion.—*Stockton Journal.*

NEW COLLEGE.—"Trinity College of Larkin," is the name of an Institution for which an application will shortly be made to the Supreme Court for a charter. The college is to be situated in Sonoma Valley, and is to be liberally endowed by Mr. Thos. O. Larkin.

In Marysville, the great Steamboat Combination is to be opposed by an organized body of the trading community, embracing as we learn, all the merchants of that city. A large amount is reported to have been raised, and arrangements made to purchase machinery for boats, which will be fitted up as early as possible for the trade with that point.

FATAL DUEL.—The Coloma *Argus* says a duel was fought last night, at 11 o'clock, at Volcano Bar, on the Middle Fork of the American river, between J. S. Landon and David E. Hacker. They fought with pistols—distance fifteen feet. Landon was killed at the second fire.—It grow out of a publication made by Hacker relative to the Senatorial election.

AGRICULTURE.—The appearnce of the fields gives intimation that extensive agricultural operations have been engaged in of late. In Ione valley there are over 2,500 acres under cultivation this year. In the barley crop, a serious failure is anticipated, in consequence of mustard-seed being largely mixed with the grain. We have heard several gentlemen say they intended to plough up and substitute other crops. Wheat is coming into favor, and in future will be largely planted. It is spoken of as a much more profitable crop than barley.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

WEDNESDAY, March 15, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Hook presented a petition from citizens of El Dorado, against a removal of the county seat.

Bill for the sale and distribution of town lots, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Colby offered a concurrent resolution, that the State Treasurer be requested to make arrangements with Reed & Co., Bankers, in Sacramento City, to receive all deposits of State moneys necessary to be made outside of the Treasury Department.

After some discussion Mr. Colby withdrew his resolution, and introduced a bill to pass an act, authorizing the State Treasurer to deposit in Sacramento.

Mr. Catlin offered the following resolution, "that the Treasurer of State is hereby requested to furnish the Senate with a statement of the amount of public moneys deposited with Palmer, Cook & Co., or with any other banking house or houses, and also to furnish the Senate with such information as he may have relative to the non-payment of the interest due the first of January last, in New York, upon the bonds of the State of California.

Amended to mention no names, and adopted.

Assembly concurrent resolution, appointing the 24th inst., at noon, for both Houses to meet in convention, for the purpose of electing a resident and assistant physician for the Insane Asylum at Stockton, and two resident and two visiting physicians for the State Marine Hospital at San Francisco, was, on motion of Mr. Crabb, taken up.

Mr. Sprague move to strike out all relating to the Lunatic Assylum.

A lengthy discussion ensued.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Purdy presented a petition from Captains and Owners of sail vessels and steamboats, stating that they have to pay the Harbor Master of San Francisco onerous dues, and praying for the passage of a law that will exempt them from this tax. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Watkins from Committee on Corporations, reported back bill to amend the charter of Benicia. Bill read a third time and passed.

Mr. Myers from Judiciary Committee, reported back a bill in relation to fugitive slaves and slaves brought into this State, and recommended its passage.

From same Committee a majority report, signed by Messrs. Warmcastle, Gordon, Bowie, Carr and Whitman, recommending the passage of a substitute to the original embodying the provisions of the fugitive slave law of Congress, and limiting the time for the removal of slaves to April 1st, 1855.—Both reports were laid on the table.

Same Committee reported back Senate substitute for Assembly bill, No. 75, concerning officers. Read a third time and passed.

Bill to legalize the records of claims made by County Recorders in certain cases, was read and while being discussed the hour arrived for the consideration of the special order.

Bill for the formation of chattel mortgages taken from the table, and the House resolved itself into committee of the whole for its consideration, Mr. O'Neil chairman. Several amendments were made to the bill, and committee rose and reported the bill back to the House.

THE HOUSE.—The amendments made in committee were concurred in, and the bill was lost.

The appropriation bill was made the special order for Friday 17th.

THURSDAY, March 16, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Hager presented a memorial from the Fund Commissioners of Francisco, protesting against the provisions of the new charter, which dissolve the present, and institute a new Board of Fund Commissioners. The memorialists say that the ratification of these clauses in the new charter would not only lead to litigation and embarrassment, but would of necessity perplex the financial affairs of the city, and in some degree injure its credit.

The memorial was refered to the San Francisco Delegation.

Mr. Crabb, from the Judiciary Committee, recommend the passage of a bill to abolish the Board of Supervisors of Contra Costa county. The bill was read a third time and passed.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a report from the State Librarian, relative to the State Library. Referred to the Committee on the State Library.

The Secretary of State says that the State Library contains 1800 miscellaneous works, exclusive of Statutes and Debates, and 700 miscellaneous works ordered on the 1st of November last, to be paid for out of the library fund, may be looked for as early as they can be purchased and transported. Since the passage of the Act in 1852 relating to the Library fund, there has been paid into that fund $3346 20, and there is now on hand $1620. The Secretary of State recommends several sources of revenue for the State Library, and also a specific appropriation by the Legislature of $5000.

On the motion of Mr. Crabb, Assembly concurrent resolution, that both Houses should meet in convention on the 24th inst., to elect physicians to the Insane Assylum and to the State Marine Hospitals, was taken up.

Mr. Sprague's amendment to strike out all relating to the Insane Assylum was lost.

An amendment to elect trustees for these institutions was also adopted.

Another amendment was adopted to include into the resolution the election of a quartermaster.

The resolution as amended was adopted—ayes 20 nays 10.

Mr. Lent was put in place of Mr. Keene on Finance Committee.

Bill to provide for reporting decisions of Supreme Courts. Read twice and referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Crabb moved to take from the table, a bill for abolishing the Board of Supervisors in Contra Costa county. Passed.

Senate concurred in Assembly bill to fix sessions of Supreme Court at the Capital.

Act concerning Rural Cemeteries, discussed and laid on the table.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Whipple began to read a paper from Trinity county condemning Mr. Musser's course on the Senatorial question.

Mr. Pratt presented a petition from sixty-five Cadets, of Ione Valley, praying that a Maine Liquor Law be passed.

Mr. McKinney presented a similar petition, signed by 112 ladies, and one signed by 175 men, from Santa Clara county. Referred to Select Committee on that subject.

Mr. Whipple insisted on reading his paper. The Speaker declared it out of order. The House revened the decision, and it was read and the whole matter postponed.

Bill No. 156, "to amend an Act for the formation of Corporations." Read a third time and passed.

Senate bill, No. 28, to fix the sessions of the Supreme Court, at the Capital of the State. Read a third time and passed.

Bill to create the county of Mercede, out of portions of Tuolumne and Mariposa counties, was considered in Committee of the whole.

The name of Mercede was changed to Stanislaus.

The Committee arose, and reported the bill back to the House with the amendment.

The House concurred in the amendment. Bill read third time, and passed.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

Joint resolution No. 123, in relation to lands donated to the State by the United States.

Was discussed and re-committed to the Committee on Education and reconsidered and pending the discussion the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Mar. 17, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Hook presented a remonstrance from the citizens of El Dorado against the removal of the county seat in that county, from Coloma to Placerville.

Mr. Hager reported the bill concerning Courts, amended to give the Court of Sessions power to try manslaughter, arson and murder.

The bill defining legal distances, was amended from 240 to 90 miles from San Jose to Stockton, and ordered engrossed.

Bill to build and finish a jail in Sacramento county, passed.

A message from the Governor and communication from the State Treasurer, respecting bonds and deposits were read.

Bill to give part of Yuba to Nevada county, indefinitely postponed.

Bill to alter terms of Court of Sessions in Placer county, from six to four. Passed.

Bill to authorize the Court of Sessions of the county of Placer to pay Messrs. Smith and Avery for certain moneys expended in constructing a wagon road across the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Passed.

Bill No. 55, an Act in relation to the transfer of causes from one court to another. Read a third time and passed.

Mr. Whiting, made a report upon the bill providing for the permanent location of the Capital, by a vote of the people, at the next general election.

Sundry amendments were made, and the bill ordered printed, and on further motion laid on the table.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Watkins, from the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was refered the petition of B. F. Mauldin, "asking encouragement from Congress to build a watering place on the great Humboldt Desert, for the relief of emigrants crossing the plains." Reported Joint Resolutions asking Congress to make an appropriation for that purpose.

Rules suspended, resolutions read a second time, and laid over.

Mr. Spencer from the Committee on State Hospitals, made a report in relation to the resources of the Asylum and Marine Hospitals. Also, a sanitory report, which shows the health of the State equal to that of New York.

A message was received from the Governor, enclosing a communication from the Hon. S. A. McMeans, State Treasurer, in relation to the 7 per cent Bonds, under the Law of 1851; and recommending a change in the mode of the redemption of the Bonds.

Mr. Hoyt, by leave, introduced a resolution, requesting the Governor to inform this House whether or not the proper vouchers and papers, in relation to the War debt of this State, have been forwarded to our Senators in Congress, for the purpose of getting the United States to assume the debt. Adopted.

The unfinished business of yesterday was taken up.

Assembly joint resolution, No. 123, "in relation to the 500,000 of acres land granted to the State for school purposes."

Mr. Bennett offered an amendment to Mr. Griffith's amendment, limiting the amount taken up by individuals to 160 acres.

Mr. Gordon arose and made an able speech in opposition to the passage of the resolution. He said "he saw in the Registers Office 30,000 acres of land in a single individual's name, and if Congress pass a bill similar to the one asked for, it would shut out honest pre-emption settlers."

The special order of the day. The appropriation was then considered in the committee of the whole and after various amendments, was passed, 34 to 32.

SATURDAY, March 18th, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Smith reported a substitute for former bills, to compel County Judges to reside at the county seat or get no salary. Passed.

Bill to prevent the sale of fire-arms to Indians, reported back amended.

The appropriation bill was received from the Assembly and passed.

Mr. Hager from Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill to change the name of Wm. Myer to Wm. Myer Elton. The bill was read a third time and passed.

Also, bill concerning the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, with amendments.

Also, bill in relation to Sheriffs, and recommended its indefinite postponement.

Also, an act declaring Mission Creek, in San Francisco county, a navigable stream.

Mr. Lent presented a petition from the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, asking for the passage of a law to exempt whaling vessels from paying port charges.

Mr. Sprague, from Committee on Finance, reported back bill to legalize assesments in San Diego, which was read a third and passed.

Messages was received from the Assembly, containing a bill to create a new county to be called "Stanislaus," which was taken up, read, and referred to the Tuolumne Delegation; an act to authorize the State Treasurer to make special deposits, was taken up, and the Senate went into Committee of the Whole on its consideration.

Mr. Coffroth moved to lay the bill on the table, on which the ayes and nays were demanded; which resulted as follows:—ayes 15 noes 10.

ASSEMBLY.—Bill dividing the State into counties and establishing seats of justice therein. Passed.

A message was read from the Senate, giving notice of the adoption—

Of Assembly bill to abolish the Board of Supervisors in Contra Costa.

Of Assembly concurrent resolution to go into the election of Hospital Physicians on the 24th inst., with amendments in which the House concurred.

An act relative to transferring accounts and proceeding from one court to another.

An act to amend an act concerning the office of Comptaoller.

Several notices of bills were given.

Mr. Bradford, from Committe on Public Lands, reported back the bill for the protection of settlers—made the special order for 12 o'clock on Thursday next.

Various bills were read a second time.

Mr. Herbert moved to take from the table the bill extending the time for the removal of slaves from this State. Carried. And after a discussion as to points of order, the bill and substitue reported by a majority of the committee were read.

Mr. Myers moved the adoption of the original bill.

Mr. Gordon moved to amend so as to adopt the substitute. Withdrawn. Myers, James, Herbert, McBrayer and McKinney opposed the substitute, and Gordon, Warmcastle, Whitman, Ashley, Ballou and Whipple favored the substitue.

The original bill extends the law another year, and the substitute requires that affidavit and proof shall be made that due diligence has been used to remove the slaves up to the time application has been made for the relief provided by the law.

The substitue was lost by the following vote:

Ayes.—Anderson, Ashley, Bollou, Bennett, Bostwick, Bowie, Briggs, Danneis, Ewer, Fairfield, Goddard, Hastings, Hollister, Hoyt, Hunt, Letcher, Mandeville, McDonald, Purdy, Spencer, Springer, Stevenson, Stowe, Sweasy Tallmadge, Warmcastle, Whipple, Whitman—28.

Nays.—Aylett, Bradford Burton, Carrillo, Clingan, Cornwall, Dawley, Gordon, Greene, Hagans Henry, Herbert, Horr, Houghtaling, Hubbard Hubert Hunter, Irwin, James, Koll, Linsey, Myers, McBrayers, McGee, McKinney, Nichols, Noel, Ring, Rowan, Stemmons, Sweetland, Tivy, Van Cleft, Watkins, Mr. Speaker—35.

Mr. Hoyt moved that the defendant when arrested may demand an immediate trial by jury, and on his affidavit he should have a continuance of said cause for any time not exceeding twenty days, and that the burden of the proof shall be upon the claimant.

Mr. Griffith asked if it would be in order to throw the sudstitute out of the window.

Decided out of order.

Substitute lost ayes 6 nays 49.

The minority were Ballou, Briggs, Goddard, Ring and Sweasey.

Mr. Ashley, of Monterey, refused to vote at first, but subsequently voted in the negative.

Mr. Whipple of Trinity, declined voting on the ground that he had paired off with another member.

Mr. Letcher offered an amendment making the bill similar to the Fugitive Slave Law of Congress. Lost ayes 13 nays 35.

Mr. McKinney supported the bill, and could see nothing unconstitutional in it.

Mr. Tallmadge made an able and augmentive speech, against the constitutionality of the bill, and proved that its title and contents were entirely contradictory.

Messrs. Herbert and James advocated the passage of the bill. Mr. Hubbard, although hailing from the Old Dominion, could not suppor the bill without violating his oath to support the Constitution of California.

[The bill was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Aylett, Bennett, Bowie, Bradford, Carr, Carrilo, Cornwall, Dawley, Gordon, Griffith, Hagans, Henry, Herbert, Horr, Houghtaling, Hunter, James, Lindsey, Mandeville, Myers, McGee, McKinney, Noel, O'Neil, Roman, Springer, Stemmons, Tivy, Van Cleft, Watkins, Whitman, Mr. Speaker—33.

Nay.—Anderson, Ashley, Ballou, Bostwick, Burton, Ewer, Fairfield, Godard, Hollister, Hoyt, Hubbard, Kellogg, Koll, Letcher, McDonald, King, Stevenson, Sweasey, Tallmadge, Warmcastle, Whipple—21.

Absent—Messrs. Bagley, Briggs, Clingan, Conness, Daniels, Davidson, French, Gilbert, Green, Hastings, Hoff, Hubert, Hunt, Irwin, Jones, Musser, McBrayer, McDuffie, McDaniels, Nichols, F. A. Park, J. W. Park, Pratt, Purdy, Spencer, Stowe, 26.]

MONDAY, Mar. 20, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Benton.

Parts of the Journal relating to the name of Wm. Myer, struck out.

Senate concurred in Assembly amendments to the bill to prevent the sale of fire-arms to Indians.

Act to authorize Clerk of the Supreme Court to appoint deputies. Passed.

Mr. Kendall reported favorably on the State Marine Hospital, and recommended that one Physician be principal, and not two with equal power as at present. And that the law establishing the Hospital be abolished at the end of the year, as the benefit does not equal the tax of some counties.

The Committee also reported favorably on the Insane Assylum. Bill to provide for the deposits, motion to lay on the table lost.

Mr. Mahony offered an amendment to this effect: "In such places as he may deem secure, provided that he make no charge for mileage or traveling expenses."

Mr. McFarland offerd a substitute to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert—

SEC. 1. An act to authorize the Treasurer of the State to make special deposite shall be, and is hereby repealed.

After a long debate, Mr. McFarland's substitute was adopted, and the bill passed.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Ewer reported back bill to fix the time to elect members of Congress and recommended its passage.

Mr. Stemmons reported bill on lawful fenes. Ordered printed.

Mr. Spencer from Joint Select Committee to examine into the condition of the State Marine Hospital at San Francisco, and the Insane Assylam at Stockton.

A message was received, stating that the Senate had passed a bill to authorize the Court of Sessions of Placer county, to re-imburse W. D. Smith and R. A. Avery for money by them expended in constructing a road across the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Also Assembly bill, to legalize the assessments in San Diego county, with amendments. The House concurred in the amendments.

Also a bill to authorize the county of Sacramento to build and furnish a jail in said county.

Notice of various bills given.

A message received from the Governor stating that he approved the following bills.

A bill to organize the county of Plumas.

A bill to protect game in Colusi county.

Joint resolution in relation to mail facilities in California and Oregon.

Also that he had sent on to Washington, all the evidences, except the vouchers of the Indian war debt.

Also, from the Board of examiners of said debt, recommending the abolition of the Board.

Joint resolutions were introduced.

By Mr. Sweasey, in relation to the donation of lands by the United States for Railroad purposes.

By Mr. Stevenson, in relation to the removal of the office of Register of the Land Office to the seat of Government.

Several new bills were introduced, and among them a bill by Mr. Fairfax for the suppression of duelling. An attempt was made to reconsider the bill passed on Saturday, to extend the term for the reclamation of fugitives from labor for one year, but the motion was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 35 to 26.

TUESDAY, Mar. 12, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Met and adjourned to change Presidents chair.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Griffith presented two remonstrances from Yolo, one against abolishing the Board of Supervisors, the other against the Senatorial election.

Mr. McBrayer presented a petition from citizens of Sacramento, asking the passage of a law, preventing hogs from running at large.

Bill to incorporate the town of Alameda. Passed.

Also, bill to pay the Senate reporters in the Bribery case. Passed.

Joint resolution on removal of the Indians referred to a select committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Tivy, Conness, Hunt, Ewer and James.

Committee on Military Affairs, reported that the State has received $15,000 worth of arms, at an expense of $3,000; that twelve volunteer companies have been organized during the past year. That the organization of the militia is incomplete, and reported a bill to remedy the defects thereof. The committee recommend the continuance of the office of Quarter Master General.

Mr. James reported, to pay additional mileage only to members from the Southern Counties, as the others had already received theirs once.—Adopted.

Special Notices.

The Congregational Association,—Of California will hold its next regular annual meeting on Wednesday April 19th, 9 o'clock A.M., in the First Congregational Church of San Francisco.

The sermon before the Association will be preached on the evening of the same day by Rev. J. G. Hale, of Grass Valley. J. H. Warren,

March 17th, 1854. Register

N.B. Special attention is requested to the Historical and Statistical reports of the different churches, in the bounds of the Association to be presented in writing at the above meeting.

The Presbytery of San Francisco, will hold its tenth semi-annual meeting in the Howard Street Presbyterian church, commencing on Tuesday, the 18th day of April next. The opening sermon will be delivered by the Moderator, Rev. S. B. Bell, on Tuesday evening, after which the Presbytery will meet for business. Members of Presbytery will recollect that it was made the duty of the Stated Clerk to insert in this notice the following Resolutions, passed at the last meeting, viz:

1st, That the Records of the Church Sessions be presented at the Spring meeting.

2d, That the members prepare a history of their Churches to be placed on file with the papers of the Presbptery.

SAMUEL H. WILLEY, Stated Clerk.

San Francisco, March 15, 1854.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, March 20th, by Rev. Mr. Williams Nicholas Reynolds, Esq., to Miss Jane Morrison, both of San Francis.

In Butte county, March 14th, by Rev. F. B. Walworth, Geouge Campbell to Annie S. Caldwell, late of Racine, Wis.

At the Somerset House. El Dorado county, Mar. 7th, by Esquire Benedict, Mr. David E. Jones to Miss A. M. Lee, both of the Iowa House.

At Fort Reading, on the 15th inst, by Homer A. Curtiss, Esq., Livingston Barton, of Shasta, to Miss Lora Geer, of Fort Reading.

On Thursday evening, in Shasta, by Judge G. W. McMurty, Mr. J. W. Johnson to Miss Mary Glenn, all of Whisky Creek.

On Thursday, March 16th, at Middletown, by Esq. Pennington, Wm. M. Thornton to Mlle Julien.

DEATHS.

In this city, March 17th, Mr. Luther D. Morrison, aged 23 years, late of Newburyport, Mass.

In this city, 17th inst, William Salisbury, son of Jotham and Mary Ann F. Salisbury, aged 15 months and 25 days, from Boston Mass.

In this city, March 19th, William Roney, late of Philadelphia, aged 38 years.

In this city, March 17th, David H. Fuller, of West Gardner Maine, aged 31 years.

In this city, March 19th, Emma, second daughter of Samuel W. and Juliet Green, aged about 5 years.

In this city, March 20th, Hiram P. Rogers, of the firm of Howe & Co.

On board the steamer California, at sea, March, 20th, Mary Ann Clynch, late of New York, of acute dysentery, aged 23 years.

In this city, March 21st, Edwin L. Wilson, aged 4 months, son Joseph L. and Caroline Wilson.

On board the steamer Uncle Sam, March 13th, Mr. A. Haines, late of Ohio.

At sea, Aug. 3d, by failling from the main topsail yard of the British brig, Wm. Stovell, Capt. James Mearns, a native of Aberdeen Scotland.

In New York, Feb. 19th, Mr. George W. Sumner.

At Carsons Creek, March 12th, Mr. William K. Newman, a native of Franklin, Tennessee.

MARKET.

Business is assuming a more cheerful aspect, with indications of more prosperous times as the spring advances.

It is stated that thirty-five thousand tons of shipping left the Atlantic ports for California in January, 1853, and but eight thousand tons in January, 1854. The reduction looks hopeful.

We have to report a good inquiry for almost all descriptions of goods and those of the jobbers who have suffered their stocks to run low have been obliged to submit to somewhat higher rates. Whether we are to note an improvement during the coming week or not is yet to be seen; but we must remind our readers constantly that the stocks of goods here are enormous, and that before any permanent advance can be recorded we will have to get rid of a great portion of them in one way or another.

Money remains in good demand, at usual rates. Stocks are dull.

FLOUR—Transactions have been confined mostly to outside brands bbl. Flour. We understand $11 was offered for 1000 bbls. Gallego, as is, and declined. We note sales of 200 bbls. Gallego, inspected, on private terms, reported at $11.25; 500 bbls outside brands, on private terms; 400 bbls do. at $8. We hear of a sale of 300 bbls. Gallego, ex Tennessee, at $12.

PROVISIONS.—Holders of all descriptions evince much firmness. 31,000 lb Extra Clear Bacon sold at 12c; 6000 lb do. at 12½c; 50 tierces patent covered Hams, at 11½c; 380 firkins choice butter, in lots, at 21@23½c; 200 cases lard at 12½c.

SUGARS.—Transactions in Refined Sugars have been large, comprising 130 hhds. Dutch, on private terms, understood to be 10½c.; 450 bbls, and 450 half bbls, American do. at 12½c; 200 bbls. do., at the same figure; 100 bbls do., at auction, at 12½c.

TEAS.—Messrs. Rokee, Titcomb & Co., sold this morning, at auction, 686 cases of Hyson Skin, in ½ lb papers, at 24½c; 100 cases Gunpowder, in 1 lb canisters, at private sale, at 38½c; 40 cases Young Hyson, at 35; 50 cases Pekoe Souchong, at 44 cents.

LUMBER.—50,000 feet White Pine Boards, matched, sold at $60; 30,000 feet do. at $75; 26,000 feet rough Boards, at $45; 40,500 Shingles, at $8; 6000 Clapboards, $55.

COAL.—300 tons Lackawana, ex United States, at $25.

COFFEE.—90 cases ground sold at 12c.

CANDLES.—850 boxes Adamantine sold at 24½@25c.

OYSTERS.—150 dozen fresh Oysters, sold at $6 25; 50 do., on private terms.

RICE.—500 bags China No. 1 sold at 3½c.

DRIED APPLES.—50 bbls sold at 7c; 50 half bbls. do. at 7½c.

CORN MEAL.—100 bbls. sweet sold at $5 25. *Herald.*

CORNMEAL.—Hlf bbls at $3; 100 bbls at $5 per bbl.

FLOUR.—Gallego & Haxall, $10 per bbl Domestic and Chili $9@10.

BARLEY.—One million lbs sold at 1½c.

OATS.—3c lb. Eastern, 2½c.

WHEAT.—3c. Seed wheat 5c.

HOPS.—20c per lb.

PORK.—Clear $20—Mess $18 per bbl.

HAMS.—13c—50,000 lbs sold at 11c

CHEESE.—22c.

LARD.—In tins 10c—Kegs 11c

BUTTER.—A strictly prime article of GOSHEN 25c—ordinary 12½c.

RICE.—Carolina 4c lb. China 3c lb.

SUGARS.—Crushed 12½c. No. 1 China 8c—Sandwich Islands, 7c lb.

SYRUP.—Stuart's and East Boston 80c.

GUNNY BAGS 10@12c.

SHOT.—$2½ per bag. 1000 bags at $2.

SALÆRATUS.—10c lb.

DRIED APPLES.—7c lb.

DRIED PEACHES.—(Chile) 12c lb.

SOAP.—Excelsior 7c. Hills & Colgates 8c lb.

STARCH.—10c@11c lb.

MACKEREL.—½ brls $8.

BRICKS.—$20@$30.

LIME.—$5 per bbl.

CEMENT.—$4 per bbl. Rosendale $3 25.

HONEY.—12½c per lb.

HARDWARE.—In large supply—and prices rule low—

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS selling at about Eastern cost and charges. PLOWS $20@$25 each.

AMES.—L. H. R. P. SHOVELS $13 per doz.

ROWLANDS.—do do $10@ per doz.

NAILS.—$5 per keg—stock very heavy—sales at auction 3½c@4c.

EGGS.—Fresh $1 per doz. BOSTON EGGS 37½c per doz.

RAISINS.—Layer are jobbing at $5, and Bunch at $4 per box. The supply is light.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Of the best and most desirable styles selling at cost and charges—other styles 15 @ 25 per cent less than Eastern cost

LUMBER.—Sales of 14,000 ft of piles, at 35c per ft., running measure, and 60,000 ft square timber, at $40 per M.—Assorted cargoes Oregon and Humboldt quotable at $35@40 per M.

List of Post Offices and Post Masters in the State

AUGUST 1st, 1853.

Name of Office.	County.	Postmasters.
Agua Fria	Mariposa	B F Whitten
Alamo	Contra Costa	John M Jones
Angel's Camp	Calaveras	C L Laks
Ashland	Butte	Elijah Lott
Auburn	Placer	J F Bailey
Arum City	El Dorado	Charles L Frost
Benicia	Solano	James Miller
Bidwell's Bar	Butte	A B Newcomb
Big Bar	Trinity	Wm Coddington
Big Oak Flat	Tuolumne	Jos W Britton
Bodega	Sonoma	J M Miller
Cache Creek	Yolo	A McDonald
Camp Seco	Tuolumne	J H Richardson
Charley's Rancho	Butte	Fred Peake
Chico	Butte	A H Barber
Columbia	Tuolumne	A H Hunnewell
Colusa	Colusa	William Vincent
Cold Spring	El Dorado	J M Groetscheiner
Contra Costa	Contra Costa	A Marier
Cosumne	Sacramento	W D Wilson
Cottonwood	Shasta	David C Hamilton
Coloma	El Dorado	P L Weymer
Curtisville	Tuolumne	Peter Dean
Dobbin's Rancho	Yuba	Wm W Dobbin
Double Springs	Calaveras	Jos L Hunt
Downieville	Yuba	James Gemon
Dry Town	Calaveras	A G Sneath
Elk Horn	Contra Costa	A Merier
Eureka	Trinity	H W Bean
Foster's Bar	Yuba	T M Benton
Fremont	Yolo	W G Brown
Garden Valley	El Dorado	Thos McCome
Georgetown	El Dorado	W T Gibbs
Gilroy	Santa Clara	James Houch
Goodyear's Bar	Sierra	A C Johnson
Grass Valley	Nevada	E Mathewson
Green Springs	Tuolumne	James D Taber
Greenwood	El Dorado	C C Brady
Hamilton	Butte	E M Burrows
Horr's Ranch	Tuolumne	G D Dickinson
Horse Town	Shasta	Geo W Baker
Ione Valley	Calaveras	J H Alvord
Jacksonville	Tuolumne	George B Keves
Jackson	Calaveras	H R Mann
Junction	Yuba	John T Beener
Kilna	Shasta	Wm Potter
Knight's Ferry	San Joaquin	Geo M Dent
Lassen's	Butte	C W Pomeroy
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	W T B Sandford
Marysville	Yuba	W P Keyser
Mariposa	Mariposa	John McNamarra
Martinez	Contra Costa	O C Coffin
Marsh's Landing	Contra Costa	Geo Kimball
Maxwell's Creek	Mariposa	G W Coulter
Mendocino	Trinity	L W Fish
Merry Oaks	San Joaquin	A G Hendrec
Mission San Jose	Santa Clara	J J Vallejo
Mokelumne Hill	Calaveras	Jas B McKinney
Moore's Ranch	Colusa	Wm Vincent
Mormon Island	Sacramento	J W Shaw
Monterey	Monterey	A Randall
Mud Springs	El Dorado	Darwin Chase
Murphy's	Calaveras	L Bennaud
Napa City	Napa	G W Cornwall
Nashville	El Dorado	J P Thurston
Nevada	Nevada	R A Davage
Nicolas	Sutter	T H Russell
North Ranch	Calaveras	Ed T Lake
Oak Springs	Tuolumne	G D Shoemake
Ophir	Mariposa	Jos H Miller
Ophirville	Placer	D B Curtis
Oro City	Placer	C Langdon
Park's Bar	Yuba	E Y Gaver
Placerville	El Dorado	W D Williams
Petaluma	Sonoma	S N Terrill
Quartzburg	Mariposa	Thos Thorn
Ringgold	El Dorado	J L Sargent
Round Tent	Nevada	J E Herter
Rough and Ready	Nevada	E F Brundage
San Francisco	San Francisco	Thos J Henley
Sacramento	Sacramento	F Forman
San Diego	San Diego	P H Hoof
San Juan	Monterey	P Breen
San Luis Obispo	San Luis Obispo	S A Pollard
San Jose	Santa Clara	J B Patrick
Santa Clara	Santa Clara	F Cooper
Santa Cruz	Santa Cruz	E Anthony
Santa Roza	Sonoma	T G Hahman
San Ramon	Contra Costa	S Russell
Salmon Falls	El Dorado	J B Mills
Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	Samuel Barney
San Bernardino	Los Angeles	R R Hopkins
San Rafael	Marin	Moses Stoppard
Shasta	Shasta	D H Harrell
Sonoma	Sonoma	J N Randolph
Sonora	Tuolumne	H Theal
Steinberger's	San Francisco	J D Carr
Staple's Ranch	San Joaquin	D J Staples
Stockton	San Joaquin	John S Evans
Sutter Creek	Calaveras	D Crandall
Shingle Springs	El Dorado	D T Hall
Tehama	Colusa	Wm Vincent
Texas Hill	Sacramento	Jas Charlin
Third Crossing	Calaveras	W G Fosset
Trinidad	Klamath	L B Gilbey
Uniontown	Trinity	A H Murdoch
Vallejo	Solano	L Leslie
Vernon	Sutter	D Abdall
Volcano	Calaveras	E W Gemmill
Washington, S Yuba	Nevada	H Draper
Weaverville	Trinity	H B Davidson
Yankee Jim's	Placer	C W King
Yolo	Yolo	J A Mallon
Yuba City	Sutter	W F Nelson

LUCIUS A. BOOTH. CHAS. SMITH. NEWTON BOOTH.

BOOTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 30 K STREET,

Sacramento City.

Dealers in Flour, Grain, Groceries and Provisions of every description.

Consignments of California produce received. feb 13tf

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

WM. R. WADSWORTH, of New York. | O. H. MIESEGAES, of New Orleans.

WADSWORTH & MIESEGAES,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND

Merchandise, and Ship Brokers.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HAVE REMOVED TO No. 137 FRONT STREET, next to the corner of Jackson, up stairs, and continue exclusively to give their attention to the interest of others having Merchandise or Produce to dispose of, or purchases to make in San Francisco.

CHILI and CALIFORNIA FLOUR, BARREL FLOUR, CHILI and CALIFORNIA BARLEY, CHILI and CALIFORNIA WHEAT, and a general assortment of Merchandise, for sale. Loans negotiated upon Produce or Real Estate.

Having been actively engaged in business since 1849 in California, they tender their services with confidence to all who may need faithful Agents.

Contracts for the future delivery of Wheat and other Produce made for the growers.

Agents for Merchants' Line Sailing Vessels for Sacramento. m10-4m

RAILROAD BAKERY, COFFEE AND TEA ROOMS,

48 Long Wharf,

BETWEEN BATTERY AND FRONT STREETS.

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT, that the most cleanly and desirable way of Cooking is BY STEAM, to whatever article it can be applied. Therefore, the Proprietors of this Establishment have just erected a

Steam Engine and Steam Apparatus,

Whereby most of their articles are manufactured and kept fresh and ALWAYS HOT. By the use of Steam they prepare their Coffee, Tea and Chocolate as required, which makes them far superior in quality to any other like establishment in the City.

BREAKFAST ROLLS,

Always hot and fresh till 12, M., and Tea Biscuit from 12, M. to 11, P. M. Puddings, Rice, Mush and Hominy hot from 12, M. to 7, P. M.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES,

Made from Flour manufactured in this city, from Fresh California Buckwheat. HOT ENGLISH MUFFINS, at all hours.

The PASTRY at the Railroad Bakery is universally admitted to far surpass any in the city, constituting every variety of FRESH FRUIT PIES, &c.

Call and judge for yourselves.

in10 tf **HALEY & THOMSON, Proprietors.**

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

ARRANGEMENT FOR MARCH, 1854.

DEPARTURE FROM VALLEJO STREET WHARF, AT 4 P.M.

FOR SACRAMENTO.

Steamer SENATOR, S. Seymour, master; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Steamer ANTELOPE, D. Van Pelt, master: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Freight, $8 per ton

FOR STOCKTON.

Steamer CORNELIA, E. Concklin, master; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Steamer H. T. CLAY, S. Barroll, master; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

FOR MARYSVILLE.

Steamer J. BRAGDON, Thos. Seeley, master; Mondays and Thursdays.

Steamer CAMANCHE, Geo. R Barclay, master; Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Steamer URILDA, Z. E. Clarke, master; Tuesdays and Fridays.

FOR COLUSA, RED BLUFFS, AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.

The steamer CLEOPATRA, Capt. Wm. H. Taylor, will leave Sacramento every Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning, will leave Red Bluffs every Friday morning.

The Steamer BELLE, Capt. Henry Gilman, will leave Sacramento every Friday, at 12 o'clock M., for Red Bluffs and intermediate landings, from storeship Antelope. Returning will leave Red Bluffs every Monday morning.

The Steamer PLUMAS, Capt. Samuel Randall, leaves Sacramento for Colusa every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock M. Returning, leaves Colusa every Sunday and Thursday at 9 o'clock A.M.

The PLUMAS will also make a trip each week from Sacramento to Knight's Landing, leaving Sacramento every Monday at 12 o'clock M.

Freight by the above boats must be paid for on delivery.

For particulars apply at the office of the company, Jackson street, between Battery and Front, to

R. CHENERY, President.

mar10.3m H. N. SQUIRE, Vice President.

MORMON LABOR SAVING SOAP.

A FEW OF ITS MANY RECOMMENDATIONS.

1st. Their Preparation is free from all deleterious qualities, and perfectly harmless in every particular. Its use will not injure the skin, or the most delicate fabrics.

2d. It saves labor; almost entirely superseding the necessity of rubbing or pounding. A washing ordinarily requiring a day, may easily be completed in one or two hours, and with about one third of the water commonly used with other Soaps.

3d. Flannels and Colored Stuffs can be washed with the ease of Cotton or Linen, without fulling or shrinking, and the color restored to its original brilliancy.

4th. It will instantly remove grease or dirt from paint, without the use of any water whatever; protecting windows, doors, ceilings, carpets and furniture from suds or slops.

5th. It supersedes the use of all polishing powders, by instantly imparting a brilliant lustre to jewelry, plate, steel, tin, copper or brass.

6th. It is far superior to all other preparations for the Toilet. For cleaning, softening or healing the skin it is unequalled. It is also an effective and most excellent Dentifice, cleansing the Gums, whitening and preserving the Teeth.

7th. It is acknowledged to be one of the greatest improvements of the age, and its use is indispensable to the comfort of every family, and the convenience of every hotel, ship, steamboat or laundry.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

In proportion to three gallons of boiling water, add one gallon of Soap. When completely dissolved, pour it over the clothes, saturating them thoroughly. Let the clothes soak one or two hours, or if convenient, over night. Rub slightly on a washboard or with the hands; then rinse in two waters, and the clothes are ready for the line.

N. B. This Soap can be used with great advantage in any labor saving Washing Machine, which will obviate the necessity of rubbing by hand altogether, and is far more economical than any other preparation.

Purchase a small quantity and give it a fair trial. If not found as recommended, the money will be refunded.

For sale at Folsom & Co., cor. Broadway and Powell sts.; Bartlett & Wadsworth, cor. Powell and Pacific sts.; Hall & Graves, Stockton st. between Broadway and Pacific sts.; Knowlton & Co., cor. Stockton and Sacramento sts.; Buckley & Co., Clay st., off the Plaza; Tincker & Co., cor. Kearny and Jackson sts.; H. Hoag, No. 42 First st.; and at most of the principle Family Groceries throughout the city.

Also at their Manufactory on Stockton street, opposite the State Marine Hospital. JACKSON & CO. Agents

San Francisco, Feb. 17, 1854.

SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL AT CONTRA COSTA.

THE spacious and comfortable house lately "the Washington Pavilion," on Broadway, in Oakland, has been procured and will be devoted exclusively to the use of FAMILY HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, under the superintendence and instruction of the Rev. HENRY DURANT, lately arrived from New York. It will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 6th day of June, instant, as the commencement of what is designed to be a permanent School. The beauty and salubrity of the spot, its accessible position on the Bay of San Francisco, its attractions as a place of residence for families; the wholesome shade and classic air of its ancient oaks, the tide of its increasing population, and the munificient regard to the cause of Education, manifested by the present proprietors of the soil, contribute to render this one of the most desirable situations in the State, for the proposed Institution.

The branches of study to be pursued, will comprise, besides those usually taught High Schools, the Latin, Greek, and, if desired, the French, German, and Spanish Languages.

The price for board, washing, domestic care and School instruction will be $12 50 per week, payable monthly, in advance: for Tuition alone, $10.00 per month. Each boarder will provide his own chamber furniture.

The house stands on Broadway, direct from the landing, at the distance of about five minutes walk. The place may be reached from San Francisco, by the Kate Hayes, Capt. Edwards, from Pacific Wharf, in one hour, leaving at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning at 4 o'clock, P. M., and at 5½ P. M., returning the next morning.

For further particulars, apply to the Principal of the School, or to any of the gentlemen whose names are here annexed.

REV. T. D. HUNT, San Francisco;
REV. S. H. WILLEY, " "
REV. W. C. POND, " "
HON. JAMES WILSON, " "
EDWARD JONES, Esq., " "
MR GEORGE T. UPHAM, House G. B. Post & Co.
CAPT. E. KNIGHT, San Francisco.
CAPT. J. C. HOYT, " "
HENRY T. HEWITT, M. D., " "
HENRY P. COON, M. D., " "
ROBERT McMILLAN, M. D., " "
REV. J. A. BENTON, Sacramento City.
REV. E. CORWIN, San Jose.
SHERMAN DAY, Esq., San Jose.
REV. E. B. WALLSWORTH, Marysville.
REV. J. PIERPONT, Placerville.
REV. J. H. WARREN, NEVADA.
REV. J. G. HALE, Grass Valley.
REV. J. WOODS, Stockton.
REV. S. S. HARMON, Sonora.
REV. B. D. HENRY, Mokelumne Hill.
HON. AMOS B. CORWINE, American Consul, Pana
REV. J. ROWELL, Panama. ma

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Organized, Jan. 24th, 1853.

President—DAVID S. TURNER.
Vice President—H. CHANNING BEALS.
Recording Secretary—D. OLYPHANT VAIL.
Corresponding Secretary—F. A. WOODWORTH.
Treasurer—CHAS L. STRONG.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. R. Wadsworth, A. G. Randall,
J H. Purkitt, F. S. Hawley,
Speer Riddle, Wm. MacMichael,
Finley, Philip A. Roach,
J. H. Gardiner.

LIBRARY and READING ROOMS in the Montgomery Block. Open every day and evening, and from 12 to 2 P.M. each day, exclusively for ladies or gentlemen accompanying ladies.

The Institution is open to all classes of the community, and the young men of San Francisco, of every calling, profession and pursuit, are earnestly invited to participate in the advantages it offers. The Library contains nearly three thousand volumes, carefully and judiciously selected, comprising many of the best standard works in the English language, besides many valuable works in French, Spanish, German, etc. The Reading Room is spacious and comfortably arranged, and is abundantly supplied with Newspapers, Magazines, Periodicals, and illustrated Works from all parts of the globe.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP.

An initiation fee of ten dollars, and a monthly payment of one dollar, confers a membership, with all the advantages and benefits of the Institution.

A [illegible] of twenty-five dollars entitles the subscriber to a [illegible] share of stock, making him a joint owner of the property of the Institution, which share of stock is [illegible] the holders thereof to all the [illegible] as the payment of one dollar per annum.

A payment of one hundred dollars constitutes a Life Member [illegible] without any further dues or payments. [illegible] books are open at the rooms of the Association [illegible] of the Treasurer, Mr. Chas. L. Strong, [illegible] of LeCount & Strong, in Montgomery street, near Commercial st.

Donations of books, manuscripts, maps, charts or other literary matter, will be thankfully received [illegible]

San Francisco, February, 1854.

[illegible] M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON

[illegible]

Tenders his [illegible] services to the citizens of San Francisco [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

COIT & BEALS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

BRICK WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Represented by

WILLIAM H. COIT, Esq., 176 Broadway, New York.

GRAPE VINES FROM CROTON POINT.

1000 Isabella Grape Vines. 500 Catawba Grape Vines.

The above received direct from Dr. UNDERHILL'S VINEYARD, Croton Point, New York.

These Vines are all three years old.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery street,
dec 23 1853 1m corner Clay st., up stairs

MOSS ROSE BUSHES—CAMELIA JAPONICAS.

100 Moss Rose Bushes—9 varieties.
50 Remontant Rose Bushes—40 varieties.
50 Camelia Japonicas—three years old—20 varieties will flower this season.

The above from FLUSHING GARDENS, L. I.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery street,
dec 23 1853-1m corner Clay, (office up stairs)

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MOWERS, Reapers, Hay Presses, Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Fanning Mills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Ox Bows, Hay Rakes on wheels, Flour Sieves, Transportation Wagons, Harness, Grindstones and Frames.
Hemp Seed—1000 lbs superior.
Buckwheat for seed—25,000 lbs superior.
Osage Orange Seed—1000 lbs choice and fresh.
Marrowfat Peas—Early Charlton Peas.
Water Melon Seed—Mountain Sweet.
Hops—First sort.
Baskets—4, 3, 2 and 1 bushel each.
Market Baskets, Clothes Baskets.
Sausage Cutters and Stuffers.
Sugar Mills.
Straw Cutters.
Rice and Coffee Huller and Cleaner.
Ox Carts.

For sale by
COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery street,
dec 9, 1853 3m (Up stairs) corner of Clay st.

ITALIAN MARBLE, GRANITE AND FREE STONE

WAREHOUSE

NO. 94 BATTERY STREET.

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Restaurant Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.
Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns.
Richly Carved Stationary Marble Mantels.
All kinds of Lettering done to order.
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone.
Some choice patterns of Moulded Architectural Lintels, Red Free Stone, etc.

For sale by
COIT & BEALS,
dec 9, 1853 3m 94 Battery street, corner Clay.

EXCELSIOR FAMILY SOAP.

FAMILIES, MINERS, LAUNDRY-MEN, take notice, that the EXCELSIOR SOAP, will save nearly one-half the labor usually required in washing.

Directions for using Excelsior Family Soap.

Cold or warm water—either soft, hard or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes, and then put them to soak for three or four hours, then take them and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one third less time and trouble and expense than with any soaps known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre, or the skin, or any thing that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink, or Stains, &c., from goods, without the least injury.

Instruction pour servir se Savon Excelsior.

Frottez le linge avec le savon laissez le apres pendant une nuit dans l'eau et lavez le après frottez le bien dans de l'eau chaude ou froide.

Se estrega la ropa con el jabon, la remojan toda una noche el dia siguiente la estregan otra vez, y en fin la laven bien sea en agua fria o caliente.

1000 Boxes, 25 and 35 lbs each in Store, for sale on Commission, by COIT & BEALS,
Fire-proof Store, corner Clay and Battery sts,
Aug. 1, 1853. 3m. San Francisco.

HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR

Premium Domestic Flour.

San Francisco, Nov. 25, 1853.

MESSRS. WARREN & SONS—Gentlemen: Agreeably to your request, the Committee on Flour assembled at Coit & Beals to investigate the eight samples of California made Flour exhibited at your Agricultural Fair, in competition for the award of a Fifty Dollar Cup. The Committee of three were all old New York flour merchants and have given each of the samples submitted to us their full share of attention. We would premise that three of the samples were inferior in quality, two defective in color, and, for the credit of the mills, should never have been sent to the Fair, evidently having been made of unsound and inferior wheat; one sample badly bolted; five samples were all of choice quality and deserving of special commendation, and each worthy of the brand of "Extra Family Flour." The Committee reduced, by careful comparisons and tests, the five samples marked A. C. E. F. G. down to three, C. E. F., and after comparing them for half an hour, finally decided to mix up the three samples into dough, which test reduced us to two samples, E. and F.; and though unanimous in our judgment that E. was in all respects the best Flour, and accordingly decided that that was the premium sample and fully entitled to the award of the silver cup, we feel convinced that the three were worthy of special merit. After deciding the award we proceeded to open the key to the initials, and find that "Horner's Mills," of Union City, was represented by "E."; that the "Benecia Mills," (J. F. Houghton, agent) was "F." and that "C." represented the "Washington Mills," W. Van Court, of San Francisco; that "G." represented the "Happy Valley Mills," Fitch & Co.; and last, though not least, "A." represented the "San Joaquin Steam Mills," Calvin Page & Co. proprietors. Since making our award, we have called in a fourth New York flour dealer, to whom the eight samples were submitted, and we are happy to say that the gentleman, without hesitation, threw out the three inferior samples as unworthy a place in the Exhibition, and of the remaining five samples his opinion in all respects corresponded with our own, which to himself was a surprise, though to the Committee a very satisfactory test that we had decided righteously. All of which is respectfully submitted. H. CHANNING BEALS, Chairman of the Committe.
E. L. PEASE,
WM. S. ALTON.

The subscribers are receiving about ONE HUNDRED BARRELS of the PREMIUM FLOUR daily, which they offer for sale at their DEPOT, on BROADWAY WHARF, corner of Davis street. dec23 tf HORNER & CO

Furniture Dealers.

$50,000

WORTH OF

FURNITURE,

NOW OPENING AT

HOWES & CO.,

180 MONTGOMERY STREET.

BEING the large and desirable stock of Furniture shipped to Mendalls, Silver & Co., of this city, which we have purchased of the original shippers, at

Fifty per Cent. Less than Cost.

Consequently we are now prepared to offer at wholesale or retail, to dealers families, hotel keepers and others, our immense stock at the lowest rates for cash. The above stock comprises in part the following articles:

Parlor Sets, in blue, green, and crimson Plush, also in brocatelle.
200 Sofas, in Mahogany and Black Walnut, of every description, from $30 upwards.
200 Bureaus, Marble tops and plain, from $25 upward.
50 Chamber Sets, painted, from $60 upwards.
Wardrobes, Mahogany and painted, from $16 upwards.
Secretaries and Bachelors' Desks, from $35 upwards.
Tables, Centre and Card, Marble and Mahogany tops, from $10 upwards; Dining, reading, toilet, &c., from $2 50 upwards.
Chairs, Parlor, from $5 each, upwards.
Rockers, Mahogany and black walnut, cane and wood seat;
100 dozen Baltimore cane chairs.
100 doz Baltimore wood chairs.
590 doz. all other styles of chairs;
Mattresses, Hair, moss, felt and cotton.
Feathers, in sacks—also feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c.
Bedsteads, Mahogany, black walnut and maple;
Office Chairs, Wood and cane.
Office Desks and lawyer's tables;
Wood Settees, Settee cradles, washstands, enclosed sinks, marble top washstands, marble top and plain side boards;
Mirrors, Gilt, mahogany and black walnut.

ALSO

A large variety of Children's Chairs, Counterpanes, Bed spreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, &c.

Purchasers can rely upon finding at our Warerooms, every article advertised above, and at prices which we guarantee shall be as low for the same quality of goods, as at any other establishment in the city.

HOWES & CO.

Remember the No.— 180 *MONTGOMERY ST.*

jan 5 1854-tf

GEO. O. WHITNEY'S

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

Brick Store, Sacramento street,

Just Received, a large and more varied assortment of

FURNITURE

THAN HAS EVER BEEN EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN IN THIS CITY.

These invoices have been selected by my agent expressly for this market, and a repetition of the same will be received by every clipper.

I am now prepared to sell at Lower Rates than ever heretofore, and invite those desirous of purchasing to call and examine my stock.

UNION BOOK STORE.

J. E. ALLEN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF BOOKS AND STATIONERY

And agents for the Book Publications of the AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,

No. 148 Clay Street, near Montgomery,

SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

STATIONERY,

SCHOOL, Music, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books. Comprising the works of all the standard Authors. Anthon's Classical Series, Bohn's Classical and Standard Library, Appleton's Popular do., Harper's Family and Parlor's [illegible], Abbott's Histories &c.

[illegible] Encyclopedias, Sunday-school and Hymn [illegible] Also

[illegible] of Spanish, French, German, Italian and Chinese Publications. mar3tf

12,000 FRESH GRAPE VINES, just received per Goliah, from the best vineyards of Los Angeles. These vines are selected from three to six feet long and are warranted to be superior to any in the market. For sale at the lowest market rates by W. B. PEAKE, No. 7 Washington Street.

EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

THE [illegible] SESSION of Rev. C. M. Blake's Collegiate [illegible], at Benicia, California, will commence on [illegible] January 2, 1854, and continue 22 weeks. Early application should be made to the Principal, as few vacancies remain to be filled. Nov24-tf.

Dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.

LECOUNT & STRONG,

NO. 109 MONTGOMERY STREET,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Messrs L & S's wholesale department is equal in extent and variety to any House in the Eastern Cities and affords particular advantages to the trade both city and county, to select in quantity and style to suit, at a small advance on New York prices.

Book binding and Lithographing done equal to any establishment in the United States. Ju24

COOKE, KENNY & CO.

HAVE established in connection with their Stationery business, a BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, complete in all its details. We are therefore prepared to manufacture for the trade at the shortest notice, every description of Blank Books, Checks, Drafts, Exchange, Receipts and Pass Books, also, Records, Ledgers, Journals, Day, Sales and Invoice books, of every pattern. Having engaged the best book finishers in the country, we are prepared to furnish Books which, in point of style and finish, willcompare with those manufactured in the Atlantic States.

We have established in connection with the above, a complete Lithographic, Steel and Copper Plate Engraving and Printing establishment. Every description of Engraving and Printing done, which we propose to do at as moderate rates as can be afforded. COOKE, KENNY & CO., Stationers Hall, corner of Montgomery and Merchant sts. San Francisco, August 26th, 1853

MASONIC HALL.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, AUCTION AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,

MONTGOMERY ST. Nos 110 and 112, SAN FRANCISCO

THE Subscriber has taken the splendid building above named, and fitted it up with neatness and elegance for the display and sale of Books, Paper, Stationery; German, American, English, French, China and Japanese Fancy Goods; Paintings, Engravings, ladies and gentlemen's Toilet Articles, &c., &c., and is now daily opening large and admirably selected invoices, which he offers to their friends and the public, wholesale and retail, at prices unprecedentedly low for California.

One of the members of the firm, on a recent visit to all the Atlantic cites, has made arrangements for the constant supply of all articles in their line of business, and invoices are expected not only by every clipper ship that may arrive, but by every semi-monthly steamer.

Among the goods already in the store, will be found—American, English, German, French and Spanish miscellaneous books;
Law, Medical and School Books;
Blank Books of every style, size, quality and description;
Hotel, Bill, Receipt, Letter, Copying, Invoice, Log and Time books;
Legal and other Blanks, in great variety;
Maps, Paintings, Engravings, &c.;
Cap, Letter, Note, Bath, Commercial and Packet Post Papers—(English, French, German and American);
Tissue, Blotting, Envelop, Bank Note, Drawing and Packing Papers;
Bristol, Bonnet, Card and Pasteboard;
Legal, Letter and Note Envelops, plain and embossed and lace, of all sizes, colors and qualities;
Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Port Folios;
Porte Monnaies, Card Cases, Snuff Boxes;
Cigar Cases, Papetries, &c.
Tooth, Nail, Hair, Clothes, Shoe, Hat and other Brushes of the finest qualities;
Fine Cutlery of every description;
Perfumes, Soaps, Extracts, Colognes, &c.;
Blue, Green, Red and Black Writing Inks and Fluids, of all the popular manufacturers;
Gold, Silver and Steel-Pens, of the best manufacturers
Indelible, Copying and Printing Inks;
Children's Toys, a great variety;
Inkstands of every possible description—the most elegant variety ever opened—with a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention.

They have also made arrangements to execute, in the best possible manner, Lithography, Steel and Wood Engraving, and Book Binding, on terms the most reasonable.

Connected with their establishment is a comfortably furnished store for Auction and Commission purposes, where they intend holding public sales, both day and evening, several times in every week.

Being determined to spare neither time, labor nor expense, in affording the most ample satisfaction to their patrons, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the favors of their old friends, and an increased share of the public patronage.

sept9 tf B. F. BUTLER.

MINERS' EXCHANGE AND SAVINGS BANK, AND SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE,

ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Streets.

DR. A. S. WRIGHT, Agent

ALL Moneys left at this Banking House will bear an interest of one and a half per cent per month, redeemable at pleasure.

Gold Dust left to be assayed at this office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.

Gold Dust received on Special Deposit free of charge, and rich Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued gratis, and every attention paid to the Assaying or testing of all kinds of Ores.

Gold Dust Received for Coinage, or Remittance Bills of Exchange drawn on the East, at sight or on time.

jan 6-tf

BRITISH PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW (Conservative.)
EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig.
NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church.)
WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal.)
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH REVIEW (Tory.)

The present state of European affairs renders these publications unusually interesting. They will occupy a middle ground between the hastily written newsitems, crude speculations, and living rumors of the daily Journal, and ponderous tome of the future historian, written after the living interest and excitement of the great political events of the time shall have passed away. It is to these Periodicals that readers must look for the only really intelligible and reliable history of current events, and as such, in addition to their well established literary, scientific and theological character, we urge them upon the consideration of the reading public.

For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood's and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood's and four Reviews	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

POSTAGE.

When sent by mail, the Postage to any part of the United States will be but Twenty-four Cents a year for "Blackwood's," and but Twelve Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

Remittances and communications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

feb24tf 54 Gold Street New York.

PIONEER BOOKSTORE.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,

168 Montgomery Street.

HAVE just received per recent arrivals a large and select stock of Standard School, and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles, comprising the most complete and varied assortment in the State, consisting in part of—

SCHOOL BOOKS

Spellers—Sanders', McGuffey's, Town's, Webster's.
Readers—Sanders', McGuffey's, Parker's, Porter's, Town's, Swan's.
Grammars—Murray's, Weld's, Kirkham's, Smith's, Brown's, Greene's, Clark's, and Jaudon's.
Arithmetics—Emerson's series, Colburn's, Adams', Ray's, Thomson's, Davies' series, Pike's, Smith's, Davies' Calculus, Legendre, Bourdon, Algebra, Shades and Shadows, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Hackley's Algebra, &c.
Geographies, Atlases, &c—Mitchell's series, Smith's, Olney's, Morse's, Parley's, Woodbridge's, Mitchell's Ancient Atlas, Mitchell's Universal Atlas, Johnston's National Atlas and General Geography, (Edinburgh edition;) Morse's North American Atlas, &c, &c.
History—Willard's series, Willson's, Frost's, Parley's, Pinnock's series, Grimshaw's do.
Chemistry—Comstock's, Turner's, Gray's, Reid and Bain's Youman, &c.
Philosophy—Parker's series, Comstock's, Johnson's, &c.
Physiology—Fowler's, Jarvis', Cuttey's, &c.
Botany—Mrs. Lincoln's Botany for beginners, &c.
Astronomy—Gray's, Mattison's Geog. of the Heavens, &c.
Speakers—Sargent's Standard, Northend's, Zachos', Lovell's U. S., Little American Speaker, &c.
Dictionaries—Webster's series, Walker's, Cobb's Walker's, Worcester's, Johnson's, Miniature Lexicons, &c.
Copy Books—Fulton and Eastman's, New York, Jones', Jewett's, Foster's, &c.
Book Keeping—Crittenden's, Fulton and Eastman's, Jones', Marsh's, Duff's, McGregor's, Harris's, Colt's Ross', and Hartshorn's.
Slates—Fine English and German, common, Log, and Porcelain.

STATIONERY.

Paper—6000 reams Letter, Cap, Note, Bill and Account, all kinds; Wrapping, such as Shoe, Manila, and Hardware Papers; Envelope Paper, Gold Bank and common; Drawing Paper; Whatman's, all sizes, Roll paper for Architect and Surveyors' use; Bristol bound, &c., Tissue, Gold, Silver, Glazed and Marbled perforated Board, Embossed and Crayon Paper.
Envelopes—800 M super wove and laid buff, blue laid and wove, white, adhesive, all sizes.
Blank Books—20,000 quires—full and half-bound, all sizes and bindings—a splendid assortment.
Ink—200 doz—Arnold's, Maynard & Noyes', Stephens', Edwards', Mordan's, Leiber's, &c.; 100 gross small Inks, in gross boxes.
Pens—Bagley's, and Marvin & Hitchcock's Gold Pens for bankers' use; do. do. Commercial, Gillott's Steel Pens, Albata, Eagle, Haskin's; Quills, Wafers, Rulers, Letter Stamps, Printers' Cards, fancy and motto Wafers; Faber's Pencils, Penholders, Inkstands, tin Cash Boxes, Pen Racks, Letter Clips, Copying Presses, Notarial Presses, Seal Presses, Letter Books, &c., &c.

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Standard and Miscellaneous Stock embraces the Works of Irving, Cooper, Bancroft, Prescott, Macauley, Gibbons, Hume, Hildreth, Frost, Lossing, Dickens, Bryant, Thackery, &c., &c.; Elegant Gift Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, &c., &c.

CLASSICS.

Anthon's series, Anthon's Classical Dictionary, Smith's and Lempriere's, Andrews' Latin and English Dictionary; Latin, Greek and Hebrew Bibles, &c., &c.

Law, Medical and Theological Works.

A large assortment; Bush's and Barnes' Notes; Clark's Commentary, &c.

By clippers to arrive we shall be constantly making additions to our already extensive stock, and can offer superior inducements to the city and country trade, teachers and others, to purchase of our house

PIONEER BOOKSTORE,
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
oc 21 168 Montgomery street.

CHINESE AND ENGLISH BOOKS.

A FEW valuable Chinese and English Books, just received by Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, and for sale at the Bookstore of LeCount & Strong. They will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any ordering soon, at the following prices:

Chinese and English Dictionary	$6 00
Easy Lessons in Chinese	5 00
Phrases in Chinese and English	1 00
Full Map of China on Rollers	4 00
Full map of China, pocket form	3 50
Treaty of Peace with U. S. in both languages	1 50
Commercial Guide	4 00
Full set Chinese Repository, 20 vols.	90 00

The last is invaluable for authentic information on all subjects connected with China. jan 6-tf

Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Lamp.

A SPLENDID assortment of the above celebrated Lamps, for sale by

GEO. DIETZ & CO.,

Merchant street, between Montgomery and Sansome sts. BURNING FLUID delivered daily from our carts in all parts of the city.

sept. 23, 1853. tf

CARSWELL HOUSE.

MRS. CARSWELL respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders at her new and commodious Fire-proof House, on Sansome street, opposite the "Rossette."

San Francisco, Dec. [illegible] tf

Dumas in Switzerland.

At nightfall we reached Bex, and alighted at one of those pretty inns found only in Switzerland. Dinner awaited us, and the fish was so excellent that I ordered some for breakfast next morning, which led to my witnessing a mode of fishing peculiar to Valias. No sooner had we expressed this gastromical desire than the landlady summoned a great lad of eighteen or twenty, who seemed to hold the various offices of errand-boy, kitchen-boy, and 'boots.' He arrived half asleep, and took the order in spite of some very expressive yawns,—the only protest against active service the poor fellow dare offer to his mistress, when she commanded him to go instantly, and fish for trout for monsieur's breakfast, indicating me with her finger. Maurice, such was the name of the victim, threw a sleepy glance at me so full of undefined reproach, that I became quite melted at witnessing the struggle between his obedience and despair, and began—'But really, if this fishing would be inconvenient'—here the face of Maurice brightened up—'if this fishing——' 'Bah,' said the mistress, interrupting me; 'it can be all done in an hour; the river is not two steps from here: Go you idle fellow! take your lantern and knife, and make haste.' So poor Maurice resigned himself to fate with the apathy habitual to those born to serve. A lantern and knife to fish! Ah, poor Maurice had no chance of escape from that moment, for I was filled with an irresistable desire to see fish gathered like so many sticks. * * While I made my remarks, Maurice made his preparations. He took off his shoes, and rolled up all his habilliments in a tight band round his waist, giving himself thereby much the appearance of a portrait by Helbein or Albert Durer. 'Won't you do the same?' said he. 'Why, are you going into the water?'—'How else could I fish!' he replied: 'and if you want to see me, take off your shoes and trousers, unless you prefer walking into the water with them on. 'There is no accounting for taste.' And he commenced his descent on the steep and rocky ravine, at the bottom of which rolled the river where the miraculous draught of fishes was to take place. I followed, tottering over the stones, and holding on by him as if he were a stout straight iron pole. About thirty paces we proceeded in this way, when Maurice took pity on my weakness. 'Here,' said he, 'take the lantern.' I took it; upon which he seized hold of my arm under the shoulder, and with that prodigious strength I have never met but in mountaineers, almost lifted me down the perilous descent; and, in spite of all his rancour against me, placed me safely by the edge of the river. I put my hand in the water. It was icy cold. 'You are not going into that,' I said, 'surely?' 'Of course I am,' he replied, taking the lantern from my hand, and slipping into the river—'But the water is like ice,' I said, drawing him back. 'Ay it comes down from the snow up there' he answered, not understanding what I meant.—'Then, Maurice, you shall not go into this water,—'I thought you wanted trout for your breakfast?'—'Yes, but for a caprice of mine I will not suffer that a man—that you, Maurice stand in this frozen water at the risk of dying in eight days of an inflamation of the chest. Come along, Maurice! come away!' 'And the mistress what will she say?' 'Never mind, I'll make your peace.' 'But it must be done.' And Maurice put his second leg into the water. 'What do you mean?' 'Why, if you don't want the trout, another will. They all like it—the foreigners a horrid fish like that: nothing but bones. What taste you all have!'—Well! what of that?' 'Why, if I don't catch it for you I must catch it for others, that is all: and so I had better begin at once. To-morrow night may be some of you will say at the inn 'I'd like to have a chamois.' A chamois! The vile black flesh! I'd as soon eat a ram: but no matter. When that's said, the mistress calls Pierre; for Pierre is the hunter, as poor Maurice is the fisher and she says, "Pierre, I must have a chamois." He takes his gun, and goes off at two o'clock in the morning: crosses the glacier, the cleft of which might hold the whole village; climbs rocks where you might break your neck twenty times; and about four o'clock in the morning returns with his beast, until the day comes when he never returns at all.' 'How so?' 'Why you see, Jean that was before Pierre, was killed: and Joseph, that served before me, died of a cold caught fishing for trout. Still we must go on. Pierre and I. 'But I have heard that all you mountaineers took the greatest pleasure in these exercises, and many of you passed the night on the mountain, watching to catch the chamois at the first dawn, or to fling your nets into the river' 'Ay, true enough,' said Maurice, 'but then they hunted and fished for themselves.' I was silent. * * Meanwhile Maurice, who little thought how his words had set me dreaming, was up to his waist in water and beginning his operations after a fashion perfectly new to me. First, he plunged his lantern down to the very bottom of the stream, holding on by the long tube which kept the lamp supplied with air, in this way, a large illuminated circle was formed at the bottom of the river, into which thronged the fish, attracted like moths to the light, knocking themselves against the shining globe, and swimming round and round it. Then Maurice gently raised the lamp higher and higher, the fish following the ascension, till all reached the surface of the water, when he adroitly struck the trout on the head with the knife held in his right hand, and down they fell again, headless and bleeding to the bottom of the stream, to the surface of which they rose once more, only to be passed incontinetly into the bag Maurice had suspended from his neck, I was amazed. My superior intellect, of which I had felt so proud five minutes before, was out-done: for it is evident, if I had been cast the night before upon a desert island, with only trout in a stream for food, and no instruments with me but a lantern and knife, I must inevitably have died of hunger, notwithstanding all my superior intelligence.—*Dumas' Glacier Land.*

A Word about Wedlock.

When Socrates was asked whether it was better for a man to marry or remain single, he made answer: "Let him take which course he will, he will repent of it." The reply is similar to that of the youth who, being asked which of two very bad roads to a certain place was the least bad, cried out—"Take either, and before you get half way, you will wish you had taken the other." This kind of talk does very well for satirists. Heaven knows, too, that there have been unhappy marriages enough to "give occasion" for a little "talk."—But the weded state is altogether a better state than it is reputed to be. We suppose that one married man out of—say, five or six, is really happy in his domestic relations. Looking upon the other side of the picture, we may find one confirmed bachelor out of fifty blissful in his celibacy, and contented with hisloneliness. This we think a fair estimate. With women it is different, and there are strong reasons why there should be a difference in this matter, as it regards her. She is more domestic. Diversions cannot fill that place in her heart which household duties were designed to fill. It is doubtful if one among a thousand old maids is to be envied by her wedded sisters. For young persons, everything depends upon a proper understanding of the relations of marriage, and of each other, before exchanging vows at the altar. Courtship is usually a mere school of deception. Jane prefers that John should know as few of her faults as possible before marriage—no matter how many afterwards. She dresses and puts on unaccustomed smiles to receive him. Thus the Jane he loves and weds proves to be two different persons. The former was angelic, the latter is altogether human. The life of the sweetheart is a brilliant surface; that of the wife, a substance, dark and full of imperfections. The lover is no more candid than the mistress. What is the natural result? Bitter disappointment. Even where a good understanding exists before marriage, and the bride and bridegroom have been wise enough to give each other a fair insight into their true characters, they are apt to expect too much. They forget that there are certain counterpoises as to the fruit and flowers in the paradise they are entering. For briers they are in no way prepared. It would seem they should learn from those around them, since every youth and maiden must have more or less experience with the married. But every man fondly believes himself to be an object of peculiar favor of fortune. His case is exceptional. His ambition aims at what was never reached by married mortals, and if he be no philosopher, the failure will taste of gall. "I compared notes with one of my friends who expects everything in the universe," says Emerson, "and is disappointed when anything is less than the best; and I found that I began at the other extreme, expecting nothing, and always full of thanks for moderate goods." Would that all young persons would learn to enter the sacred ground of wedlock with this philosophic spirit! But they will not, nor never will. Hope is too sweet for them. They will not stoop till they stumble. Lofty expectation hovers over the precipice of disappointment, towards which so many of our married friends have been lured, until too late to save themselves from tumbling down.

The Immortal Part.

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky,
Sweet dews shall weep thy fall to-night,
For thou must die.

Sweet rose, whose hue, angry and brave
Bids the rash gazer wipe his eye,
Thy root is ever in the grave,
And thou must die.

Sweet Spring, full of sweet days and roses
A box where sweets compacted lie,
My music shows you have your closes,
And all must die.

Only a sweet and virtuous soul,
Like seasoned timber never gives,
But when the whole world turns to coal,
Then chiefly lives.

HERBERT.

A GOOD WAY OF HEARING FROM HOME. A young man in California, whose friends had not remembered him as he thought they ought, adopted the following expedients:—He sat down and wrote some half dozen letters to different persons at home, inquiring the price of land and stock—what he could buy a handsome farm of 200 or 300 acres for, &c.; intimating that he had large sums to invest and was very rich generally. By return mail he received no less than seven letters, all anxiously inquiring after his health, when he was coming, &c., and has received three or four every mail since, including some very warm ones from an old and very cold sweetheart.

Early Love for the Bible.

About twenty years ago, the committee of the Bible Society, at the suggestion of the Rev. Hugh Stowell, unanimously resolved to distribute the Scriptures among the destitute and poor in the West India Islands. A special fund was raised for this purpose, and public meetings were held in many parts of England and Wales, in furtherance of this design. On the morning after one of these meetings, at a town where Dr. Steinkopff was the guest of a friend, one of his little daughters, accompanied by two or three of her younger sisters, presented him with a sealed packet, requesting it might not be opened until he should have left the house, saying, "We hope it may be accepted as a small contribution from four little girls, to assist in the supply of the Holy Scriptures to the poor children in the West Indies."

Her parents had left the room, but there was a gentleman present who had breakfasted with them—an intimate friend of the family—who listened to the words of the dear child with marked interest. That gentleman was Dr. Steinhopff's only companion in a long journey, during the rest of the day, and shortly after taking seats in the coach, the seal of the little packet was broken, and to his surprise, the Doctor found it contained nearly *five pounds*. On his alluding to the scene, they had just witnessed, his companion's eyes filled with tears, as he said, "yes, sir, she is indeed an interesting child; but she is much more, for she is a pious Christian."

And after a pause, he said, with evidently deep feeling, "To that child, sir, I am indebted for all my happiness upon earth, and all my hopes for eternity." He added that he had been connected in business with her excellent father, but, unlike him, was not a believer in the truths of the Bible, and had made no secret of his unbelief. On one occasion, this dear child, then only nine years old, was present when her father was endeavoring, but, in vain, to convince this gentleman of his error. When the painful conversation ended, and her father had left the room, she asked this gentleman to take a walk with her in the garden; and when no one could overhear them, she inquired whether she might ask him a question:

"Certainly," he replied; "any question you please."

"Then, (said she,) have you ever read the New Testament through, with a desire to understand it?"

"No," he answered, "I never have."

"I thought so," said she, "for I am sure you would not have spoken of it to my father as you did just now, if you had."—And in an earnest manner she added, "Oh! do read it, and do wish to understand."

His concluding words were, "My dear sir, that child's entreaties and tears did far more than any argument had ever done; they led me to the Bible, and the Bible led me to my Saviour."

NOAH'S ARK AND THE CLIPPER SHIP GREAT REPUBLIC.—The East Boston clipper ship Great Republic, which was destroyed by fire in our harbor on Tuesday morning was said to have been the largest vessel constructed since the days of Noah's Ark. She was three hundred and twenty-five feet long, and was supposed to be capable of carrying six thousand tons of cargo, though only rated at a little over four thousand five hundred tons burthen. It may be interesting at this time, since the two vessels have been alluded to in this connection, to learn the dimensions of Noah's Ark. There were ships built by the ancients, it appears, far superior in proportions, to the modern ship of Mr Donald McKay.

A ship was constructed for Ptolemy Philopater, which was 420 feet long, 56 feet broad, and 72 feet deep, and of 6,445 tons burthen. Archimedes constructed a ship for Hiero, King of Syracuse, of such large dimensions that none of the harbors in Sicilly or Greece could receive it.

Noah's Ark, by those who are curious in such things, has been calculated to have contained 1,500,000 cubic feet, and was of 11,905 tons burthen. A remarkable difference between modern and ancient times, in state and condition, is exemplified in the "Great Republic." She was the property of a private American citizen; while the wealth and resources of all Sicily were called into requisition to construct Hiero's vessel.—*Post.*

LITERARY.—The foreign correspondent of the *Courier and Enquirer*, in a gossipy letter from London, says:

"Dickens has returned from Italy and is now in the workshop city, reading his Christmas stories in public to large audiences, for the benefit of the Midland Counties and Birmingham Institute. His latest is 'Another Round of Stories' for Christmas.

"Thackeray is in Italy. He has no love for cold winters.

"Alexander Smith, the new poet, the modern Milton, as some call him, is springing up 'Fame's proud steep' with agility. His titled friends have brought him forward as a candidate for the office of Secretary to the University of Scotland, with a fair prospect of election.

"It is well known that Sheridan Knowles, the play writer, and whilom an actor, is now a Baptist Minister. He is lecturing vehemently against Popery; and oddly enough, his son, Richard Brinsley Knowles, a young man of learning and and ability, has just become a Roman Catholic.

"Bentley has published a Biography, literary and political, of Benjamin D'Israeli, by an unknown author.

"Contrary to custom, the writer makes his hero not a saint but a sinner, and one of the worst at that."

DECISION OF CHARACTER.—There is nothing more to be esteemed than a manly firmness and decision of character. I like a person who knows his own mind and sticks to it—who sees at once what is to be done in given circumstances and does it. He does not beat about the bush for difficulties or excuses, but goes the shortest and most effectual way to obtain his own ends, or to accomplish a useful object. If he can serve you, he will do so; if he cannot, he will say so without keeping you in needless suspense, or laying you under pretended obligations.—*Foster.*

The following is published in a French newspaper: "A poor shepherd of the environs of Yvetot, father of a large family, for whose wants he provided with very great difficulty, purchased last summer from a dealer in old clothes, furniture, &c., an old Bible, with a view to occupy his leisure evenings during the present winter. On one evening, as he was turning over the leaves, he noticed that several of the leaves were pasted together. He immediately set himself to work to separate those leaves with great care; but one can scarcely form a conception of the surprise of the man, when he found thus carefully enclosed, a bank bill of five hundred francs ($100.) On the margin of one of the pages were written these words:

"I gathered together this money with very great difficulty; but having none as natural heirs but those who have absolutely need of nothing, I make thee, whoever shall read this Bible, my heir."

Places of Worship in San Francisco.

First Baptist Church.—Washington street, between Dupont and Stockton streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. B. Brierly Pastor, residence Jackson street three doors from Powell.

First Congregational Church.—Corner California and Dupont streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 3½ p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. T. Dwight Hunt Pastor, residence Pine street, 3d house above Dupont.

First Presbyterian Church.—Stockton street, near Broadway. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 3 p. m. Albert Williams, Pastor, residence California street, above Dupont.

Howard Street Presbyterian Church.—Happy Valley. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 2 p. m. S. H. Willey Pastor, residence Happy Valley, corner Second and Mellus streets.

Pine Street Baptist Church.—Pine street near Montgomery. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Wm. Rollinson Pastor.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Powell street, near Washington. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. M. C. Briggs, Pastor, residence next door to the church.

Trinity Church.—Pine street, between Montgomery and Kearny streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 1-2 p. m. Christopher B. Wyatt Rector, residence Happy Valley, Second street near Minnie.

Grace Church.—Powell street, between Pacific and Jackson streets. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Right Rev. Bishop Kipp. Rector, Rev. Dr. Ver Mehr assistant minister.

Roman Catholic Church.—Vallejo street, between Stockton and Dupont. Morning Service in the English, French and Spanish Languages.

Spring Valley Chapel.—Service at 11 a. m. Preaching by Rev. S. V. Blakesley.

Seamen's Bethel.—on Mission Street, near Front. Service at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. William Taylor S. P.

New Jerusalem Church.—Morning service held in the room of the Superior Court, City Hall building, at 11 a. m.

Greenwich Street Congregational Church.—Greenwich street, between Dupont and Stockton. Service at 11 a. m. and 3 1-2 p. m. William C. Pond Pastor, residence in the rear of the church.

Unitarian Church.—Stockton street, between Clay and Sacramento. Service at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sabbath School at 2 1-2 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Musical Hall, Bush Street, corner of Montgomery. Services at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. M. T. Scott Pastor.

Chinese Chapel.—Rev. William Speer, (Missionary Pastor,) corner of Stockton and Sacramento Streets. Pastor's residence, at the San Francisco Bible House, Stockton st., near Green street.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING OFFICE.

WHITTON, TOWNE & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 151 Clay Street, near Montgomery St.
WHERE THEY EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF
PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING,
SUCH AS

Books,	Blanks,
Catalogues,	Policies,
Pamphlets,	Hat Tips,
Shop Bills,	Bill Heads,
Circulars,	Programmes,
Manifests,	Business Cards,
Ball Tickets,	Bills of Fare,
Ball Cards,	Bills of Exchange,
Invitations,	Blank Receipts,
Headings,	Shipping Articles,
Bank Notes,	Prices Currents,
Certificates,	Auction Bills,
Checks,	Billets, &c.

In the Best Manner and at the lowest Cash Prices.

We have on hand a large variety of "VIGNETTES," for printing BANK CHECKS, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, &c., engraved expressly to our order in the Atlantic States. Our Office is supplied with the choicest kinds of ORNAMENTAL TYPE and BORDERS, selected with care from the principal Foundries in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to which frequent additions of new styles are being made.

For Printing in BRONZES and COLORED INKS our facilities are unsurpassed by any other establishment in the State. Those wishing any kind of Printing are invited to call and examine specimens. 1s tf

GREAT SALE OF LOTS FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES

In and adjoining San Francisco.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Having purchased a tract of Land within and adjoining the city limits of San Francisco, known as *Ex Mission Dolores*, and knowing its importance to the citizens of San Francisco for *residences* and *gardens*, for all kinds of produce, shrubbery, trees, plants, flowers, &c., for beautifying and making one's home delightful and pleasant to the eye, I have concluded to sell a portion of said land, and to survey it into lots, and streets, for the accommodation of a larger number of citizens. This tract contains many advantages over other locations:—

First. The title has been confirmed by the Commissioners; consequently, all persons purchasing any part or portion of said land, will have an indisputable title, which is one of the most important points to be presented.

Second. The lofty and romantic mountains in the rear, form one of the best barriers against the disagreeable north-west winds, that are prevalent here during the summer months; hence making it one of the best locations for family residences on this peninsular.

Third. The immediate front is the anticipated depot for the great *Pacific Rail Road*, where the commerce of the world must be handled; consequently, it must be used for business houses, and not for residences.

Fourth. The streets are being laid out wide and commodious, from sixty-four to one hundred and thirty feet. The many advantages resulting from wide streets I will not attempt to enumerate.

Fifth. Good and wholesome water can be obtained by digging for it. Many springs and small streams are constantly running on the premises. Citizens of San Francisco, you may think this is simply a speculative movement, and nothing more. I acknowledge it a speculation on my part; but stop and ponder over it, and look at what you *can* make, and not on what I *may* make.

Judging the future from the past, we must reasonably conclude the great and important destiny to which San Francisco is hastening. You must see by referring to the past that San Francisco has nearly doubled her population every year for the last five. Should she continue to increase in the same proportionate ratio for the next ten years, this particular piece of territory now offered for sale will nearly centre this great *Metropolis*, and of course must increase proportionably every year in value. I believe that in less than ten years, lots will be sold upon this plat for as much per front foot as the best location now sells for on Stockton street. We do not want the Pacific Rail Road to bring about this change in ten years; but should it be made, so much the better for all interested, and much quicker and larger will be the results.

The merchandise that will be transported from the numerous points in the East must centre at, and be exchanged in San Francisco. The public may talk about making some other point the terminus of the Eastern trade. You have assurance that a Rail Road will be made to this place, if itsterminus is within five hundred miles of us; feeling confident as we do, why not prepare and shape ourselves for it, and not wait until Eastern and European capitalists shall have purchased all the lands, and thus submit to become tenants, and pay over to the lords of other lands, who have no interest with us but to impoverish us and ship their wealth to other parts. You ask why I sell, if I believe the above to be true. I answer, I do not intend to sell you all at present. I wish to have some of the profits of the future advance myself, but will sell you one or two thousand lots.

FELLOW CITIZENS—You had better set apart one month's income to purchase and situate yourselves on your own premises, than to pay that income for rent to another. You may suppose it will cost too much to get to and from your business, but if you will make a sober reckoning you will discover this location presents advantages equal to from fifty to one hundred per cent. less than you now incur, and everything would be more satisfactory because you would know when your land-lord's bill would come in, and when you would have to move, provided you neither sold or mortgaged your premises.

As proprietor of these premises, I shall endeavor to take such steps as shall conduce to the health, convenience, enjoyment and comfort of its future inhabitants. In addition to the above inducements, I shall select a choice spot for a park or plaza, and endeavor to beautify it at once; consequently, it will be the most pleasant and fashionable place of resort in the city. It was my first intention not to offer any part or portion of this land for sale, until February or March; but after mature consideration, I have hastened matters, in order to give those who wish, an opportunity to improve their lots with flowers, shrubbery, trees, or anything they may wish, before the dry season shall set in. I will here add, (experimentally) to such as may wish to improve their lots—to fence, prepare, and plant everything in the nature of shrubbery, during the month of January, if possible; after February, your labor will be comparatively thrown away on such work.

These lots will be sold at auction from and after the 1st of January, 1854, of which due notice will be given in the daily papers.

Further particulars can be obtained by application to Mr. SAMUEL BRANNAN, Agent, Montgomery Street.

In addition to the above, I will sell, near Union City, in Alameda County, good Farming Lands, at private sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, from one to two hundred lots in Union City.

Possession given immediately for any of the above property. Particulars given at the office of the undersigned relative to any of the above property, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets, 3rd floor, No. 2.

JOHN M. HORNER.

December 23, 1853. 1tf

ST. MARY'S HALL;

The Sonoma Institute for Young Ladies.

A Christian home for our daughters, where regular discipline and thorough studies are combined with liberal freedom and domestic refinement; a nursery for dutiful children, affectionate sisters, and high-minded mothers.

Such is the need; such is the wish. Such is the end we have in view in devoting time, labor and capacities to the SONOMA INSTITUTE, which is now open for the reception of scholars. For this we ask the patronage of all who have at heart the spiritual and temporal welfare of their children.

Conforming to the almost unanimous opinion expressed by our friends, we have selected the beautiful and proverbially healthy valley of Sonoma, than which no retreat could be more advantageous for the purpose of education. Remote from the bustle of a stirring city—at twenty or thirty miles distance from San Francisco and Benicia, from whence it is daily accessible by stage or steamboat conveyance.

We promise all that is generally promised in a prospectus. We conceive all the care and anxiety of Parents. We are ready to meet them, and, trusting in an experience of many years of educational teaching, and in a proper sense of Christian responsibility, we leave the work to commend itself.

JOHN L. VER MEHR,
Rector of Grace Church, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1853.

Course of Instruction.

The Course of Instruction will include a Primary Department, and a Junior, a Middle, and a Senior Class, into which the Pupils will be entered after careful examination.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Elements of Arithmetic; Map of the United States; Leading Events in History; First Lessons in Composition; Introduction into French.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic, including Fractions; Elements of Grammar; Geography of America and Europe; History of the United States; Botany; Composition; French.

MIDDLE CLASS.—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic; Grammar, with parsing; Geography; History of England; Geometry; Botany; Chemistry; Mineralogy; Book-keeping; Composition; French; Latin.

SENIOR CLASS.—Elocution; Grammar, with analysis of Poetry; Rhetoric; Logic; Algebra; Trigonometry; Astronomy; Use of the Globes; Chemistry; Natural Philosophy; General History; English Literature; French Literature; German Literature; Composition in English, French and German; Latin.

The Scholastic Year consists of one session, beginning on the first Monday in September, and ending towards the middle of July; at which time a public examination will take place, with distribution to all who merit them, of Testimonials of Excellence in Conduct and Scholarship. We wish to avoid all rivalry. Merit must be absolute, not comparative.

Every two months a Report will be forwarded to the Parents or Guardians.

Regulations.

All letters sent must be under cover to parents or guardians. All letters received must come under cover from parents or guardians. Packages will be inspected.

Expenses, etc.

Charge per Session of a year, payable quarterly, in advance.......... $600.00
Parents sending two daughters, for each.......... 500.00
(This charge includes Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, and Stationery.)
Entrance Fee, (instead of bed, bedding, &c.).......... $20.00
Only Extra Charges, at the option of Parents:
Music, with use of Instrument, per Quarter.......... 25.00
Drawing, per Quarter.......... 18.00
Spanish and Italian, per Quarter.......... 18.00

Each Pupil must be provided with four napkins, two pair of sheets, four pillow cases, four towels, six changes, (the rest of clothing in proportion,) a flat, combs, work-box, brushes, &c.

No advance can be made for clothing or other expenses, if no sum to meet such expenses be deposited.

No scholar will be received for a shorter time than half a session.

For further information, address or apply personally to—Rev. Dr. VER MEHR, Rector of Grace Church, corner of Powell and Jackson Streets, San Francisco; Rev. C. B. WYATT, Rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco; JOSEPH W. WINANS, Esq., Sacramento; GEO. W. PLUME, Esq., Marysville; Dr. HUIE, Petaluma; H. CHANNING BEALS, Esq., San Francisco. d9 1mis

THE MONTGOMERY BATHING HOUSE

THE METROPOLITAN OF THE PACIFIC!!
Situated on Montgomery Street,
Next Door South of the Banking House of Burgoyne & Co.
IS STILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Every attention given to visitors of the Baths. In the
SHAVING AND HAIR CUTTING SALOON.
The very best Workmen at all times ready to wait on their customers.
Entrance for Ladies' Baths on Montgomery Street, next door to the Store, formerly occupied by Cronin & Mart.
San Francisco, November 1853.

PACIFIC IRON FOUNDRY.

GODDARD & CO.,
E. B. GODDARD, EDWARD WIARD, JOHN BOONE.
Foundry on First Street, between Mission and Howard.

MESSRS. GODDARD & CO. respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have made this business connection, and bought of Messrs. HINCKLEY & Co. the well-known *PACIFIC FOUNDRY*, for the purpose of carrying on the *Foundry and Machine* business in all its various branches.

Particular attention will be given to making Flour Mill, Saw Mill and Quartz Mill work.

Mr. Goddard and Mr. Wiard having had several years experience in that business, enables them to construct machinery on the most approved plan.

All kinds of House Castings, Range Castings, and Machinery Castings executed at short notice on terms as favorable as at any other establishment.

GODDARD & CO.

San Francisco, Dec. 14, 1853.

Miscellaneous Business Cards

DRS. PEARSON & CRANE,
DENTISTS,
Having removed to their new suit of rooms, 183 Clay st. Private entrance first door below Kearny.
Being prepared to manufacture block teeth, we invite those requiring artificial ones to give us a call, and all others wishing dental operations WELL performed, and willing to pay a liberal fee.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. jy1 3m.

DOCTORS TRIPLER & HEWIT,
C. S. TRIPLER, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Army:
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
OFFICE IN ARMORY HALL,
corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
dec16—tf

H. AUSTIN. L. M. DORWIN.
DRS. AUSTIN & DORWIN,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS.
Office—172 Washington Street, (over Atwill's Music Store.) San Francisco. ap15tf

BENJAMIN B. COIT, M. D.
OFFICE,
Washington street, third door above Dupont, San Francisco.
Feb. 13. a20

DR. N. THURSTON'S
Office at Hillman's Temperance House,
Davis Street, No. 80—Room No. 20.
Aug. 12. San Fancisco.

R. COLE. C. G. FINNEY.
COLE & FINNEY.
SURGEON DENTISTS,
j14 tf Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, San Francisco.

DR. G. G. HAYDEN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
dec10 Over the new Post Office, San Francisco. tf

DENTISTRY.
DR. GALEN BURDELL
continues to operate on the TEETH, at his old stand, 205 Clay street, opposite the Plaza.
oc21-3m

CHARLES W. BRINK, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
(Late Demonstrator of Anatomy in Philadelphia.)
Northeast corner of Washington and Stockton streets, San Francisco.
Office Hours---From 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M.; and from 1 to 4, P. M.
Residence at the Oriental Hotel. oc21 tf

JAS. B. ROBERTS, W. C. MCNISH.
JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES.
No. 70 Battery st., between Sacramento and California sts. San Francisco. de3 tf.

ALLEN & BLOOMER,
(LATE BUCKLEY & BLOOMER,)
HOUSE, SHIP, STEAMBOAT AND SIGN PAINTING.
142 CLAY STREET, OPPOSITE LEIDESDORFF.
Gilding, Graining, Glazing and Marbling done to order. Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. for sale. au26 3m

W. A. & C. PALMER,
DEALERS IN EASTERN LUMBER,
oc21-tf Junction of California and Market streets.

JOHN J. CUSHING, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF HOMŒPATHY,
CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE,
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets, (up stairs,)
SAN FRANCISCO.
Office hours, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 6 P. M.
dec16 3m

MRS. E. J. HALL, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHESS.
SUCCESS WARRANTED in the cure of diseases peculiar to woman. Mrs. H. has had much experience in the treatment of diseases incident to children.
Residence, PORTSMOUTH HOUSE, Plaza, Clay street.
sept12—tf

D. S. SMITH,
DEALER IN
HAY, GRAIN AND FEED
OF ALL KINDS,
No. 144 SANSOME STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO. jan 27 tf

COCHITUATE BATHS,
57 Sansome Street.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
oc21-3m MASON & McCOMBE.

CHARLES CAMPBELL. W. B. HANSBROUGH.
CAMPBELL & HANSBROUGH,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Foot of Clay Street, Corner of East,
San Francisco.
sept9 Cash Advances made on Consignments. 3m

FLINT, PEABODY & CO.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cor. of Broadway and Front Sts., head of Broadway Wharf
aug20tf San Francisco, California

W. J. SILVER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEDS, MATTRESSES AND FURNITURE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
149 Sacramento Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
W. J. SILVER, } SAN FRANCISCO.
H. CARRISON. }
N. B. Hair, Moss, Feathers &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms. je24 3m

LADD'S PIONEER COALYARD
44 BATTERY STREET, NEAR CALIFORNIA.
C. W. TAPPAN, Proprietor.
Every kind of Coal constantly on hand, and delivered to any part of the City, promptly to order.
aug26 Charcoal Always on Hand. 3m

L. P. ZANE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SADLERY AND HARNESS,
Kearny Street, between Pine and Bush Streets
San Francisco.
N. B. Always on hand, a supply of ready-made work
sept 23, 1853

WORTHINGTON,
House, Sign, Ship, and Ornamental Painter;
Grainer, Gilder, Glazier, &c.
BRENHAM PLACE, PLAZA.
A splendid assortment of Ornamental Stained Plain and Glass
oc21-3m

D. R. PROVOST,
Fruits, Nuts, &c.
SOLE AGENCY FOR WELLS & PROVOST'S, (N. Y.,)
PICKLES AND PRESERVED GOODS,
72 and 74 California street. San Francisco.
sept. 16, 1853. 3m

GEORGE J. BROOKS,
PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN PAper of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes consistantly on hand; also black and fancy Ink.
Sansome Street, between Clay and Merchant.

LORD & WEBB,
STATIONERY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.
132 Sansome Street, between Washington and Clay.
Sept. 2. tf San Francisco.

ALBERT GREEN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 54 Long Wharf, one door East of Battery Street.
Freeman's Celebrated Boots, always to be found at this Establishment. sept 2 3m

J. D. HUNT & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
Corner of Clay, and Battery Streets,
ap9tf San Francisco.

J. DE LA MONTANYA,
IMPORTER OF
STOVES! STOVES!!
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper Bottoms, &c. &c.,
No. 126 Jackson Street,
Between Sansome and Montgomery.
sept9 San Francisco. tf

ATWILL & CO.'S
MUSIC AND FANCY GOODS STORE,
172 Washington Street.
Toys! Toys! Toys!
PIANO FORTES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS &c.
oc21-tf WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CLARKE & TWITCHELL,
(Formerly A. R. McKenzie,)
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
124 Commercial Street.
(UP STAIRS, OVER MCGLASHAN'S BOOK STORE.)
Between Leidesdorff and Sacramento streets
Persons requiring help will be promptly supplied by applying at this store. oc21-3m

H. C. MAGRAW. FRANK TILFORD.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office in Bolton & Barron's Buildings, entrance on Merchant street. oc21-3m

NICHOLS, PARKER & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Fire Proof Brick Store, corner of Battery and Clay Streets.
sept9 San Francisco. 1m6

JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,
AND
Gentlemen's General Furnishing Goods,
Of large and varied assortments and latest styles.
FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
169 Clay Street, between Montgomery and Kearny
oc28-tf SAN FRANCISCO.

Expresses.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
A Joint Stock Company--Capital $500,000.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY WELLS, WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, JAMES McKAY,
ELIJAH P. WILLIAMS, A. REYNOLDS,
EDWIN B. MORGAN, D. N. BARNEY.
W. J. PARDEE, ...San Francisco.
EDWIN B. MORGAN, President
JAMES McKAY, Secretary.

Having made advantageous arrangements with the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation, we are now prepared to forward **Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels and Freight** of all kinds to and from NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS and SAN FRANCISCO—thence to Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Mokelumne Hill, Portland, Oregon City, and all the principal towns of California and Oregon.

OUR REGULAR EXPRESS FOR NEW YORK will be despatched from San Francisco semi-monthly, on the 1st and 16th of each month, BY THE MAIL STEAMERS.

Returning—Will leave New York for San Francisco on the 5th and 20th of each month—through both ways in charge of OUR OWN MESSENGERS to destination.

Semi-Monthly Express to and from NEW YORK---VIA. NICARAGUA!

We also despatch an Express from San Francisco for New York, by the splendid fast steamers of the NICARAGUA LINE, on the 1st and 15th of each month.

Returning, will leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month.

GOLD DUST FORWARDED TO THE U. S. MINTS AT PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS, on the most favorable terms.

Treasure and Small Parcels received for shipment up to the latest moment before the departure of the Steamers.

Treasure Insured under open policies in some of the best New York Companies, or at Lloyd's, in London, at the option of shippers.

Our Regular Semi-Monthly Express for Oregon, is despatched by the Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

INLAND ROUTES.

An Express for Sacramento and Marysville, is despatched DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M., in charge of trusty and careful Messengers, connecting at Sacramento with Rhodes and Lusk's Daily Express to Shasta and Yreka, and with Hunter & Co's Daily Express to Placerville, and all parts of Eldorado county.

A DAILY EXPRESS is sent from our office in Sacramento, to Rough and Ready, Grass Valley, Nevada, Auburn, Ophir Yankee Jim's, Coloma and Georgetown.

To the Southern Mines—An Express for Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Murphy's Camp and Mokelumne Hill, is despatched daily, (Sundays excepted). Treasure sent through to Sonora in charge of a trusty and experienced Messenger.

Our MESSENGERS are supplied with **Iron Safes** for the security of treasure entrusted to their care.

OUR CONNECTIONS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE are equal if not superior to those of any other California Express. We connect at New York with the following well-known lines, viz:

The American Express Company, running via Buffalo and Dunkirk, to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Galena, &c. *The Harnden Express* to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c. *Pullen, Virgil & Co.'s Vermont and Canada Express. Davenport, Mason & Co.'s New Bedford Express*, and *Livingston, Wells & Co.'s European Express.*

WELLS, FARGO & CO.
OFFICES, { No. 16 Wall Street, New York, No. 11 Exchange Place, New Orleans. Cor. California and Montgomery Sts., San Francisco.
Oct. 21, 1853.

RUMRILL & CO'S
Northern Express.
CONNECTING WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
—DAILY—

TO and from the following principal places in the Northern Mines:
Marysville, Hansonville, Foster's Bar, Gibsonville, Camptonville, Chandlerville, Goodyear's Bar, Pine Grove, Downieville, St. Louis.
And all other points in their vicinity.

Treasure, Parcels and Letters forwarded to any part of California, Oregon, Atlantic States, Canada or Europe.
Drafts sold on all the principal Atlantic cities.
Gold Dust bought. Collections made, and all business pertaining to an Express and Exchange Office promptly attended to. All matters of business left with either of the offices of Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive immediate attention. RUMRILL & CO.
Dec. 9, 1853. tf

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS,
RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville, Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.
CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.
Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages, &c. &c., received and forwarded.
Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.
Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. 114 Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO.

EVERTS, SNELL & CO.'S EXPRESS,
TO ALL PARTS OF FEATHER RIVER and its Tributaries—connecting at Marysville with
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,
To all parts of California, and the Atlantic States and Europe.
We send an Express TRI-WEEKLY to Charley's Ranch, Rabbit's Ranch, Bidwell's Bar, Forbestown. WEEKLY to Bagdad, Ophir, Long's Bar, White Rock, Spring Valley, Oregon Gulch, West Branch, Butte Creek, Natchez, Hansonville, Evansville, Stringtown, Brother Jonathan, Barker's Ranch, Strawberry Valley, Missouri Ranch, Lexington House, Spanish Flat, Slate Creek, Sears' Diggings, Port Wine do., Gibsonville, Upper and Lower Crossing, Canyon Creek, Grass Valley, Onion Valley, Poor-man's Creek, Hopkins Creek, Nelson's Creek, Rich Bar, Middle Fork, Rocky Bar, Taylorville, city of '76, Eureka, Jamison's Creek.
The strictest attention paid to Shipments of Dust, Collection of Notes, Bills and Drafts, and all other matters entrusted to our care.
Connecting with Adams & Co.'s well-known and enterprising EXPRESS, we are enabled to insure the forwarding of Treasure, Letters and Parcels with safety and promptness. Principal Office at Marysville.
nov12 EVERTS, SNELL & CO.

BECKER'S & CO'S
Marysville and French Corral Express & Stage Line
WILL leave the office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Marysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, passing through and near the following places, viz:
Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Ousley's Bar, Barton's Bar 'Rose's Bar, Gatesville, Lander's Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Industry Bar, Union Bar, Boston Bar, Bridgeport, and to French Corral.
Returning—will leave the office of Becker & Co's Express French Corral, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 6½ o'clock, arriving at Marysville in time for the 4 o'clock boats for Sacramento.
Treasure, Packages, Parcels, &c., forwarded from any of the above points to Marysville, and thence by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express to Sacramento, San Francisco and the Atlantic States. nov 19

BURT & CO'S EXPRESS.
FOR DRY TOWN, SUTTER'S CREEK Jackson and Volcano. Attends to all kinds of Express Business with fidelity and despatch
They will receive subscriptions for "THE PACIFIC," and deliver it. San Francisco Office a Wells Fargo & Co's EXPRESS. August 20, 1853.

FEATHER RIVER EXPRESS.
B. F. CHEESMAN, will run a semi-weekly Express and Passenger Train, from Rich Bar, North Fork Feather River, via Bidwell's Bar, to Marysville, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co. at Marysville.
Also, a weekly Express to the following places: Wyandot, and Frenchman's Ranch.
OFFICES.—Marysville, Sacramento, and San Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Co. Bidwell's Bar, Newcomb & Mason, Rich Bar, JONES & CO. 1y

ADAMS & CO.'S SHASTA EXPRESS. Leaving San Francisco daily for Shasta, via Sacramento City, Marysville, and Tehama. Gold Dust, letters, and valuable packages forwarded, and collections made.
We also send and Express from Shasta to Yreka, Weaverville, Scott River, Rogue River, French Gulch, Clear Creek and One Horse Town, by Cram Rogers & Co.
Checks on San Francisco sold at Shasta at par. aug20

BERFORD & CO'S
EXPRESS!
No. 157 Montgomery Street . . . . San Francisco,
ARE prepared to forward Gold Dust, Packages and Parcels of every description which may be entrusted to their care, with promptness and despatch to all parts of the Atlantic States, Europe and South America, in charge of Special Messengers.
BERFORD & CO. connect to Sacramento and the Northern Mines, with the well known Express of Anthony & Co and will forward to Stockton and all places of importance in the Southern Mines.
We also forward DAILY, at 2 o'clock, an Express to
San Jose, Santa Clara and Monterey.
Our Express to the Atlantic States will close on the 1st and 16th, of each month.
Shippers will bear in mind that our agents, Wm. Nelson & Co., are one of the oldest and most respectable Houses resident on the Isthmus, which is a sufficient guarantee that our busines will meet with prompt attention.
N. B. Having fire-proof vaults we will receive Gold Dust, Moneys and Valuables on deposit, either special or otherwise.
P. S. For the convenience of our customers, we will forward Letter Bags by each steamer, leaving via San Juan.
BERFORD & CO.,
m13 157 Montgomery Street.

FEVER & AGUE CURED IN ONE DAY.
DR. ROBINSON'S MOUNTAIN EXTRACT
Has already gained a reputation which establishes its superiority over every other medicine yet invented for this prevailing malady in California.
This Medicine is purely vegetable, producing none of the injurious results of Quinine and Cholagogue, and is warranted to cure IN ONE DAY, the worst case of **Fever and Ague.**
In every instance where a cure is not effected, the money will be refunded by the Agent of whom the bottle was purchased. This fact entitles the Mountain Extract to the consideration of the afflicted. IT NEVER FAILS! It is manufactured only by Dr. D. G. ROBINSON, San Francisco, and sold wholesale and retail by
F. A. BABCOCK,
Sansome Street, near Pacific, San Francisco;
And Druggists generally throughout the City and State.
AGENTS.
D. H. HASKELL, 76 K Street, Sacramento, (Sole Agent).
O. H. PIERSON, Marysville.
STARKWEATHER, Stockton.
ARMITAGE, Washington Drug Store, Sonora.
Price; $2.00 per Bottle. Agents solicited. m13

PICTURE GALLERY AND MUSIC ROOMS.
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK, 168 Montgomery street, have just opened their new Picture Gallery and Music Rooms, and invite the attention of purchasers and others to their splendid assortment of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and colored Prints, now on exhibition; also, to their fine toned Pianos, from the celebrated manufacture of Collard & Collard, London; Fischer, Lemuel Gilbert, Woodward and Brown's, &c.
A fine invoice of church and parlor Melodeons; Accordeons and Flutinas, just arrived.
Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Fifes, Drums, Clarionets, Flageolets, Banjos; Guitar, Violin, Bass and Harp Strings, all kinds.
Music Books—Boston Academy, Carmina Sacra, Southern Harp, Mendelssohn's, Root and Sweetser's, Missouri Harmony, Dulcimer, Odeon, Cantica Laudis, &c., &c.; Instruction Books all kinds. oc21

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES!
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles of the best quality, with convex, concave, and coloured glasses. New glasses put in old frames, at short notice. All those whose sight has failed them are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest and best selected assortment in the city. For sale by GEO. S. LAWRENCE, Optician.
155 Clay Street, Plaza. jy1 3m

Banking Houses.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAMES KING of WM,
Corner of Montgomery and Commercial Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
EXCHANGE ON
NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, &c. &c.
mar3tf

PALMER, COOK & CO.,
BANKERS,
Washington Street cor. Kearny, opposite the Plaza,
SAN FRANCISCO
Bills Sold on all the Eastern Cities, and Gold Dust Purchased at Market Prices.
Agents in New York—American Exchange Bank, No. 8 Wall Street. feb 17tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
W. F. & CO., in connection with their Express Business, will also transact a general
BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS.
GENERAL AND SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
COLLECTIONS AND REMITTANCES
Made in all parts of California, Oregon, the Atlantic States and Europe, with promptness and despatch.
Gold Dust, Gold and Silver Coin, and Bullion, BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MONEY ADVANCED ON GOLD DUST DEPOSITED FOR TRANSMISSION OR COINAGE.
SIGHT AND TIME EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA
for sale at Current Rates.
SIGHT DRAFTS
also drawn payable at the following places, viz:

Albany	N. Y.	Cleaveland,	Ohio.	Kalamazoo,	Mic.
Troy,	"	Ashtabula,	"	Niles,	"
Utica,	"	Painesville,	"	South Bend,	Ind.
Syracuse,	"	Sandusky,	"	Michigan City,	"
Oswego,	"	Toledo,	"	Chicago,	Illinois
Auburn,	"	Tiffin,	"	Galena,	"
Geneva,	"	Xenia,	"	Lasalle,	"
Canandaigua	"	Mansfield,	"	Peoria,	"
Rochester,	"	Mt. Vernon,	"	Alton,	"
Lockport,	"	Newark,	"	Springfield,	"
Buffalo,	"	Zanesville,	"	Milwaukee,	Wis.
Binghamton,	"	Columbus,	"	Sheboygan,	"
Owego,	"	Dayton,	"	Racine,	"
Elmira,	"	Springfield,	"	Kenosha,	"
Corning,	"	Hamilton,	"	St. Louis,	Missouri
Dunkirk,	"	Cincinnati,	"	Louisville,	Ky.
Silver Creek,	"	Detroit,	Michigan	Montreal,	C. E.
Westfield,	"	Jackson,	"	Quebec,	"
Pottsville,	Penn.	Ann Arbor,	"	Hamilton,	C. W.
Reading,	"	Battle Creek,	"	Toronto,	"
Erie,	"	Monroe,	"	Stonington,	Ct.
Providence,	R. I.	Adrian,	"		

Drafts payable at any of the above named places can be procured at our Offices in Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Grass Valley, Placerville, Coloma, Georgetown, Auburn, Ophir, Yankee Jim's, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Murphy's and Mokelumne Hill, CALIFORNIA, and Portland, OREGON.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Cor. California & Montgomery Sts, San Francisco.
October 21, 1853

ADAMS & CO.
BANKERS,......Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON AND OF OUR HOUSES IN—
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis, and London.
Also, payable at the following Banks:

Mechanics and Farmers' Bank	Albany.
Utica City Bank	Utica.
Bank of Syracuse	Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn	Auburn.
Bank of Attica	Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank	Rochester.
George Smith & Co.	Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co.	Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank	Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio	Cleveland.
Clinton Bank	Columbus.

Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposit, and General Deposits received from Merchants, Mechanics, and others. ADAMS & CO.
August 20, 1852.

PAGE, BACON & CO.
BANKERS,....Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
DRAW at sight or on time, in sums to suit, on—

F. Huth & Co.	London.
American Exchange Bank	New York.
Atlantic Bank	Boston.
Philadelphia Bank	Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co.	Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank	New Orleans.
Page & Bacon	St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co.	Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co.	Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co.	Pittsburg.

Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.
May 25, 1852. aug 20 tf

F. ARGENTI & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY STREET, BEtween Clay and Commercial. Refer to and draw on

Brown, Brothers & Co.	New York
Brown, Shipley & Co.	Liverpool
Overend, Gurney & Co.	London
F. Hutch & Co.	do
Hottinguer & Co.	Paris
Samuel Nichilson & Co.	New Orleans
Browns & Bowen,	Philadelphia
James Adger & Co.	Charleston
Morrill & Dickey,	Mobile
T. B. Curtiss, Esq.	Boston
Geo. B. Cumming, Esq.	Savannah
Alex. Brown & Sons,	Baltimore.

Good clean Gold Dust bought at the highest price, or forwarded, covered by insurance, to the Atlantic States or England.
Gold Insured from here to New York at the lowest rates under the best Policies. aug20

SAVINGS BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED UPON THE PLAN OF the Savings Bank in the States and Europe, and 6 per cent, interest allowed therefor.
Three days sight Bills of Exchange against bona fide shipments of Gold Dust for sale on
New York and Boston.
Our drafts on Boston are cashed at all the New England banks and New York bills are usually worth a premium in all the Western and Southern States.
We loan no Money.
Our investments are exclusively confied to dealing in gold dust; so that the depositors can always rely upon being paid principal and interest on demand.
$50,000 worth of gold dust wanted daily at the highest price.
Money and Gold Dust received on special deposit, also general deposits for merchants and other business men.
Office hours from sunrise to sunset, and Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock, for the accommodation of mechanics, laborers, etc.
Banking House corner of Clay and Montgomery streets San Francisco. ROBINSON & CO.
July 16 tf Managers and Proprietors

CAROTHERS, ANDERSON & CO.
BANKERS,
118 Montgomery street.
Exchange at Current Rates on
New York, St. Louis, Boston, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Cleveland.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.
ap15 tf

SHEW'S
DAGUERREAN ROOMS.
MR. SHEW has the satisfaction of announcing that he has removed to the **Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Streets,** where he has fitted up a *Splendid Suite of Rooms*, which cannot be excelled for artistic purposes.
Having a large sky-light, his Rooms are admirably adapted to the taking of Groups for any number of persons, and for taking likenesses of children almost instantly. Mr. Shew has had more than twelve years experience in the Art, and feels competent to do work in any branch of his business as well as it can be done in any part of the world.
N. B. A splendid assortment of Gold Lockets and a great variety of Fine Cases constantly on hand. sep9 1m

NEW STYLES OF CLOTHING.
JUST received a large and complete
ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING,
Of the latest styles, comprising
Overcoats, blk and col'd doeskin, French castor cloth knotted beaver and Devonshire kersey.
Blk and col'd French cloth frock and dress coats;
Blk and col'd French cloth shooting coats, new styles;
Blk and col'd French cloth riding coats, new styles;
Blk and col'd French cloth sack coats, new styles;
Blk doeskin, cassimere and Banjean's French fig'd cass pants;
Fancy doeskin and cass, pants of every quality and style;
New styles of tweed cass, pilot and kersey business coats;
New and elegant styles of blk and col'd emb'd cass. vests;
Plain and fancy Marseilles, silk, satin, cass. velvet cashmere bombazine and drab of every variety of color and style.
ALSO,
A full assortment of—
BOYS COLTHING.
The above goods are direct from our manufactory and in quality, style or workmanship cannot be surpassed, and will be sold at very low rates at wholesale or retail
By JOHNSON & CANFIELD.
A8 f 169 Clay street.

FORD'S
SPLENDID DAGUERREAN GALLERY.
202 and 203 Clay Street,
WHERE are taken Daguerreotypes which for Durability, Beauty and Life-like Tones are second to none. Let those who doubt come and see for themselves.
Ladies particularly will find this the most desirable place in town as it is convenient and is not over, or in the immediate vicinity of saloons.
The sky-light being very large as well as the operating rooms, Family Groupes are taken equally as well as single portraits, in all kinds of weather.
A great variety of Fancy Cases, Gold Lockets, Pins, Rings, &c., constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Finally all those who wish to patronize the neatest, pleasantest and most splendidly furnished establishment of the kind in the city will always find Mr. Ford "at home," who only asks a trial to give perfect satisfaction.
N. B. Mr. Ford does not trust his work to hired operators but takes *every picture* himself. jy8 3m

FRUIT TREES, VINES & SHRUBBERY.
CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA! Having seen the great attraction of the Horticultural Fair and the splendid Oregon Apples, sold in San Francisco for one and two dollars a piece, you KNOW that Oregon Fruits and Fruit Trees are NO HUMBUG! Many of the Trees and Vines that we sold last winter have PRODUCED fruit this season, and all have given satisfaction; for the truth of which we refer to our patrons: Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Rev. Isaac Owen, Hon. J. P. Lease, Gen'l J. A. Sutter, Maj. W. J. Jacks, Napa City; Hon. C. P. Hester, O. E. Crosby, W. W. McCoy, E. L. Beard and S. Franklin, San Jose Valley; Messrs. Johnston & McCabe, B. R. Buckelew, Mr. Weaver, of Stockton; and J. W. Robinson, of San Diego.
Farmers, Gardeners and Rauch Owners! Are your grounds in readiness? The earlier you plant the better. It affords us pleasure to inform you that we have opened in the basement of the Commercial Advertiser Buildings, on Montgomery street, between Merchant and Clay streets, the finest lot of choice
FRUIT TREES
of every variety and kind ever offered in this market, as also
VINES, PLANTS AND SHRUBS,
both useful and ornamental, of every variety—a full assortment of which will be kept complete by semi-monthly arrivals from Oregon up to April 1854. Our prices will be reasonable, and all that we offer to the public will be warranted alive and true to the label. Also, all kinds of
GARDEN SEEDS
for sale. We will also warrant that our Trees can be carried to any part of this coast or to any of the Islands with success.
Orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be given Purchasers will please call and examine the above plants. dec22 3m A. H. & A. MYERS.